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BY JAMES G. HASSON.

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HER PAPA'S POLITICS.

"What are your papa's politics,
Miss Mary?" asked the beau:
The maiden eyed the clock and yawned
"Why do you wish to know?"

"Because," the little fellow grinned,
"He'll like me don't you see?
If I find out his party views
And with them all agree."

"Well, pa's for home protection,"
Mary laughed, "like all you men—
For he declared he'd bolt the door
To-night at half-past ten."

"Why, then he is a bolter, May,
A mugwump ha, ha, ha!
He's kicked the party traces off—
I'm solid with your pa."

"O, that must be the party, who,"
May answered, with a cough,
"Called every night—the same as you;
Pa had to kick him off."

"And papa left some traces too,"
She told the frightened sticker:
"Yes! pa must be a mugwump true,
For he's an awful kicker."

And then the lover bowed "good night,"
With rather humble pride,
And thought the side of politics
For him was safe outside.
—*H. C. Dodge in Detroit Free Press.*

MARRIAGE IN THE OLDEN TIME.

How Youthful Quakers Courted — An Elopement Frustrated.

A letter written in the year 17 9. and accidentally seen by me, will demonstrate that those living in that day were also hampered by a marriage license law. I will give you the following extract:

"The practice of issuing licenses is, as I apprehend, without foundation of law: the trouble is, as I opined, are a most cruel invasion of domestic rights." I infer from the foregoing that the legal surroundings were quite as vexatious and onerous then as attend the obtaining a marriage license at the present time.

In those days love-making was a solemn undertaking. The fair Quakeress received her lover only when in her mother's company, or if not her mother's, what was then considered a proper chaperone. In fact, before a maiden could receive a lover's address as it was imperative on his part that permission from the parents or guardians should be had, and then the bashful lover made his advances in the presence of the old folks, and the only signals were tender glances and softly whispered vows; this was termed "coming-a-courting." The courting was conducted by the parties interested with the most perfect decorum, gravity of demeanor, and instructive conversation, and if the fair maiden was inclined to coquetry it was at times difficult to determine, on the lover's part, how far he had succeeded in making an impression on the heart of the fair Martha or the fair Deborah, as the case might be, as it was by glances, not words, that the secret of the maiden's heart was revealed.

The only allowable dissipation, to make merry and grow fat or lean upon, during the course of the courtship, was a quiet tea party or supper at a friend's house, and, after the intention of marriage had been formally displayed by a notice placarded on the meeting house steps, the wedding in due season followed, with an expensive entertainment—if the parties were in good circumstances—the assembled company filling the interior of the quaint colonial house, standing in groups on the highly polished wax floors, or seated on the high-backed, unbending chairs of the period, now prized so highly by their owners for quaintness and antiquity.

The health and future happiness of the bride and groom was always drank by the invited guests immediately upon entering the house; punch bowls of this delicious compound were placed conveniently, that all could imbibe, as no restrictive liquor law governed their actions in those days.

The bride and her maids remained on the second floor, while the groom received the male friends below, and only ascended to the room above upon the arrival of the entire company, when it was allowable to kiss the bride. The festivities were continued, with eating and drinking principally, for two or three consecutive days, when the guests were promiscuously distributed, and the happy couple were left in undisturbed bliss until the termination of a fortnight, when they opened house to receive friends. That elopements were of rare occurrence in those days may be accounted for by the fact of the almost overwhelming difficulties that would attend such an undertaking. I have frequently heard related a family tradition of colonial time, with rather ludicrous incidents, apropos to the present writing.

The only son of a prominent official in the then municipal government became enamored of a pretty Quakeress, who returned his love; but as neither had reached marriageable age, and there was no prospect of their obtaining their parents' consent to a speedy marriage, they determined to throw off all restraint and seek the services of a Presbyterian clergyman residing a few miles distant from the city limits. The ardent lover obtained a horse and gig by hire or loan, and the couple managed, as they fondly thought, to get clear out of the town without attracting attention. Unfortunately, their course obliged them to cross a swollen brook, as the recent rains had caused a rise of the water, making the fording places almost impassable. When reaching the middle of the stream the water came even with the gig floor, and then to make matters worse, the horse became balky, refusing to stir, and on application of the whip firmly grounded himself, threw up his hind legs and thoroughly drenched the would-be bride and groom, as well as saturating the yellow handbox containing the bridal trousseau. The delay at the brook was fatal to their connubial hopes, as their elopement had been almost immediately discovered, and the fathers in pursuit overhauled them in the plight described—in the height, or rather depth, of their misery. The demoralized runaways returned to their homes crestfallen and depressed, with spirits as well as bodies decidedly damped.

Colonial customs and ways have become gradually revolutionized, and marriageable Quaker maidens of 1888 enjoy equal privileges with the "world's people."

Scapegrace Engines.

The other day the engine hitched to a New York Central train broke down midway between Albany and Rochester. "That's the scapegrace," said the conductor, as the train moved away to make room for the one that was to take its place. "There is always at least one scapegrace engine on every line. We call it a scapegrace because it is eternally getting into trouble. They had such a machine on the Lake Shore road. She was one of the two engines that pulled the west-bound train that went through the Ashtabula bridge in one of the worst railroad accidents ever witnessed in this country. The head engine crossed the bridge all right, but the scapegrace pulled away from it and went through the bridge, a distance of eighty feet.

WONDERFUL AFRICAN TREE.

People Who Live In Trees.—Strange Experience of a Traveller.

We read wonderful stories of the immense trees one sees in California, but they sink into insignificance beside the baobab tree, which I found in many parts of Western Africa, principally just south of the Desert of Sahara. It is not distinguished for its extraordinary height, which rarely reaches over one hundred feet, but it is the most imposing and magnificent of African trees. Many, it is said, are over one hundred feet in circumference, rising like a dwarf tower from twenty to thirty feet, and then throwing out branches like a miniature forest to a distance of one hundred feet, the extremities of the branches bending toward the ground. The botanical name of this peculiar tree is Adansodia digitata—the first, in honor of its discoverer, Adanson, and the second, descriptive of its five-parted leaf. The leaves are large, abundant and of a dark green color, divided into five radiating lanceolet leaflets. The flowers are large and white, hanging to peduncles of a yard in length, which form a striking contrast to the leaves. The fruit is a soft, pulpy, dry substance about the size of a citron, inclosed in a long, green pod. The pulp between the seeds tastes like cream of tartar, and this pulp, as well as the pressed juice from the leaves, is used by the native Africans for flavoring their food. The juice is greatly relished as a beverage, and is considered a remedy in putrid fevers and many other contagious diseases.

The baobab is said to attain a much greater age than any other tree, thousands of years being hazarded as the term of life of some specimens. It has extraordinary vitality; the bark, which is regularly stripped off to be made into ropes, nets for fishing, trapping and native clothing, speedily grows again. To external injury, not even fire, can destroy it from without; nor can it be hurt from within, as specimens have been found in full splendor, with the inside of the trunk hollowed out into a chamber which could hold a score of people. One half of the trunk may be cut or burned away—even the tree may be cut down, and while lying on the ground, so long as there is the slightest connection with the roots it will grow and bear fruit. It dies from a very peculiar disease—a softening of its woody structure, and it falls by its own weight, a mass of ruins. The native villages are generally built around one of these immense trees, and under its far spreading branches, which form an agreeable shelter from the sun, is the kotla, or place of assemblage, where all the public business of the tribe is transacted. The circuit described by the extremities of the lowermost range of branches is fenced around, so that none but those privileged to attend these meetings can intrude. In thinly populated districts of Southern and Central Africa, where lions, leopards and hyenas abound, the natives live in huts like gigantic bee-hives, firmly fixed among the large branches of the tree. On the approach of night they ascend to their huts by means of rude ladders, while the lions roar about their campfires until the approach of day drives them to their lairs.

As many as thirty families have been found to occupy a single tree. In many instances natives who till the ground at any great distance from their tribe, build these huts for nightly accommodation. In traveling through the country one frequently sees the trees alive with baboons and other kinds of the monkey tribe, busy in collecting the fruit and indulging in ceaseless gambols and chatter; for this reason it is commonly called the monkey bread tree. When the tree is not occupied as a habitation, the hollow trunk is used by the natives as a sepulchre for executed criminals—the law of the people denying them the right of burial—inside of which the bodies dry up, and, to a great extent, resemble mummies. The European this tree is a marvel. Coming across one inhabited by monkeys, it is extremely dangerous to shoot any unless one is with a party, for, if any are wounded, the whole colony take up the battle, and more than once I found that retreat in short order was very necessary.

My first experience of living in the air was very novel. The first night was one continual growl, roar, etc., so much so that I found it an impossibility to sleep. Finally, my horrible rascals were food were promiscuously distributed, and the happy couple were left in undisturbed bliss until the termination of a fortnight, when they opened house to receive friends. That elopements were of rare occurrence in those days may be accounted for by the fact of the almost overwhelming difficulties that would attend such an undertaking. I have frequently heard related a family tradition of colonial time, with rather ludicrous incidents, apropos to the present writing.

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EMPEROR WILLIAM'S AGE.

No Monarch Known Who Reached His Number of Years.

Long reigns are rare in history—long royal lives much rarer still. Princes occupy one of the lowest levels in the whole range of longevity. The nerve courts is destructive of health, nerve, and vigor. Lives which early corruption, luxurious and effeminate habits, unchecked passions, and unceasing excitement do not un ermine are frequently shortened by the dagger, the bowl or cure, warlike toil, and peril or the murderous hand of conspiracy. Among the remarkable long reigns in history are those of Uzziah of Judah (fifty-two years), Mithridates of Pontus (fifty-seven), Sapor II. of Persia (seventy-one), Alfonso I. of Portugal (seventy-three), Frederick III. of Germany (fifty-three), Christian IV. of Denmark (sixty), Louis XIV. of France (seventy-two), George III. of England (fifty-nine), Ferdinand IV. of Naples (sixty-five), and Pedro II. of Brazil (fifty-seven). But Uzziah was a youth when he was placed on the throne, Mithridates a boy, Sapor a new-born babe, Alfonso an infant, Christian eleven years old, Louis four, Ferdinand nine, and Pedro five, and of all the monarchs mentioned only George III. reached the age of fourscore. Poland had one king who lived to the age of eighty-eight, Stanislas Leszczynski; but he reigned only five years and survived his throne thirty-six years, living in quiet retirement. We must go back to the days of antiquity to find Emperor William's royal peers in age, and the only ones we discover are Hiero II. of Syracuse, and Masinissa of Numidia, both of whom ended their reign at the age of about ninety. The reign of Rameses II., Pharaoh of Egypt—the Sesostris of the Greeks—is believed by some Egyptologists to have lasted about sixty-seven years, and his life about one hundred, but others reduce both his reign and his days to normal proportions. Thus no emperor known to history, no reigning king in Christendom, ever reached the age of William.

WHY MR. WAITE WAS APPOINTED

A Leaf of Unwritten History—It Was Not the Toledo Speech that Secured the Appointment.

"I have been rather amused," said General Isaac R. Sherwood, "at the attempts made by newspaper correspondents to tell how Chief Justice Waite received his appointment, but no one has yet made a correct statement. It has been sowed broadcast throughout the country that Mr. Waite's speech at the Army of the Tennessee reunion in this city did it, but that is not so.

"You see, I represented this district in Congress at the time, and as I was in Washington at the time of the appointment, I was in a position to know something about it. After Williams and Cushing had been rejected by the Senate, Clark Waggoner wrote to me from Toledo and suggested the name of Morrison R. Waite. Acting on his suggestion, I went to President Grant and proposed Mr. Waite's name.

"Morrison R. Waite," repeated Grant; "oh, yes, I remember him well. He made a magnificent speech at our reunion in Toledo."

"I then went to Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, and General Cowan, his assistant, and enlisted their aid. These two men did more perhaps than any others to secure Mr. Waite's appointment. A great deal of work was done for Mr. Waite, and a great many telegrams passed between Washington and Northwestern Ohio, but the appointment was secured.

"You see there was an immense opposition to Mr. Waite's appointment from the members of the Supreme Court who were jealous because it was proposed to make an outside man Chief Justice. The Senate was also exceedingly cautious about confirming an appointment to so important an office; hence the success of Mr. Waite's friends was doubly gratifying. Directly after he received the appointment he wrote me a letter thanking me for what I had done, and that letter I still have."

"You were present at the reunion, were you not, General?"

"Oh, yes; and I believe that it was the biggest day Toledo ever had. Little Phil was present, and at a late hour was hoisted upon the banqueting table for a speech. Mr. Waite's response was a splendid effort, and I preserved a copy of his speech. Grant was much pleased with it, as was everyone else who was present."—*Toledo Blade.*

Furniture of the Catacombs.

The furniture of the Catacombs is instructive and interesting, but most of it has been removed to churches and museums, and must be studied outside. Articles of ornament, rings, seals, bracelets, necklaces, mirrors, tooth picks, ear picks, buckles, brooches, rare coins, innumerable lamps of clay (terra cotta) or of bronze (even of silver and amber) all sorts of tools, and in the case of children a variety of playthings were inclosed with the dead. Many of these articles are carved with the monogram of Christ or with other Christian symbols. (The lamps in Jewish cemeteries generally bear a picture of the golden candlestick.)

A great number of flasks and cups, with or without ornamentation, are also found, mostly outside of the graves and fastened to the grave lids. These were formerly supposed to have been receptacles for tears, or, from the red, dried sediment of them, for the blood of martyrs. But later archæologists consider them drinking vessels used in the agapæ and oblations.

A superstitious habit prevailed in the Fourth century, although condemned by a council of Carthage (397) to give to the dead the eucharistic wine, or to put a cup with the consecrated wine into the grave.

The instruments of torture which the fertile imagination of credulous people had discovered, and which were made to prove that almost every Christian buried in the Catacombs was a martyr, are simply implements of handicraft. The instinct of nature prompts the bereaved to deposit in the graves of their kindred and friends those things which were constantly used by them. The idea prevailed also, to a large extent, that the future life was a continuation of occupations and amusements of the present, but free from sin and imperfections.

On opening the graves the skeleton frequently appears now as well preserved, sometimes in dazzling whiteness, as covered with glistening glory, but falls into dust at the touch.

The Maguey Plant.

The maguey is a species of aloe, which, in its different forms, can satisfy most of the wants of life. From it are made pulque, tequila and mescal, Mexican drinks, ropes, purses and paper; and the leaves are used for roofing houses, the roots for fuel, the masons carry water in the leaves, and sometimes a leaf makes a baby's coffin.

The great maguey-growing country lies between Mexico and Vera Cruz. There, as far as the eye can reach, can be seen fields of it. The plant is made up of a succession of thick pointed leaves, each leaf measuring from three to four feet in length and a foot in breadth. It takes from seven to nine years to come to maturity, when, if left to itself, it shoots up from its centre a stalk fifteen or twenty feet high, topped by several yellow flowers. Before, however, it can accomplish this feat, the centre is cut out, a stone placed over the hole, and the sap left to accumulate.

When the bowl is full, the native extracts the sap by means of a suction-pump. He can continue this process during two months, at the end of which time the plant will have yielded eight hundred gallons of sap and its life. It produces but once, and is let to die, or the leaves made use of in various ways. The "pulque" ferments two days, and must be consumed before the fifth.

There is a special train running into the city of Mexico every day, carrying 2,000 worth of "pulque" freight. It tastes like sour buttermilk, and is retailed at three and one-eighth cents a quart. The price of a maguey plant is established by law, so a man can readily estimate his fortune.

One man performed this calculation with great success. He contracted with an old uncle to run his hacienda for ten years, paying to him a liberal share of the profits on the condition that at the end of ten years the old gentleman was to refund the money for improvements. The young man was very provident, putting his savings into young maguey plants, which can be had at low rates. At the end of the ten years he was master of the plantation and the hacienda. The young man now pensions the old uncle, so goes the story. The children of Mexico are wise in their generation.

A Great Artist.

"Who is that gentleman—the one so expensively dressed?"

"Oh, that is Mr. Graphite, the great artist."

"Artist? I always supposed that great artists were shabby in their dress."

"Ha, ha! Very good! But he's not one of that kind, you know. He has all he can do drawing pictures for soap advertisements. Immensely rich, and lives like a nabob."

AS OTHERS SEE US.

Florence Marryat's Opinions About the Women and Men of the United States.

Following is an extract from an interview in the *New Age* of London:

"What impression did you form of the Yankees during your stay in America, Miss Marryat? You can give me something that is not in your book on the subject, I dare say."

"That will be difficult, I'm afraid," replied Miss Marryat, with a pleasant smile. "But America is a large subject. Where do you wish me to begin?"

"Well, suppose we start with American women. What are their national characteristics?"

"Diamonds and false teeth, I should say. Every American woman has a rage for the former, and the latter, owing greatly to the system of living practiced in the United States, is inevitable. But besides this all American women, generally speaking, are afflicted with a would be smartness and speak through the nose. They have all, more or less, a nasal twang, owing to what I don't know. Some say it's the dryness of the air that affects some vessels in the nose, but I'm sure I am not able to tell. The Americans undoubtedly, however, suffer from a national catarrh, as is most evident in the peculiar tone in which nearly all of them speak.

"There is another thing about American women, too. They don't 'make up' as the English—don't dye their hair, and as they get gray at thirty this is the more peculiar. I think life is faster and has more rush and stress there than here. A nervous excitement, an irritable unrest, prevades all ranks and classes. The ladies are always chewing candy, the men perpetually drinking ice water. They ruin their teeth and digestion at the same time. I think America is the home of false teeth," added Miss Marryat meditatively.

"But did you seriously intend to state, Miss Marryat, now, when speaking of the American women not 'making up,' that none of those little devises, those concealed feminine embellishment which one sees advertised in ladies' papers, are in usage in the United States?"

"Oh, dear, no; I didn't mean to state that. In fact, the Americans are much cleverer in improving the figure than their English cousins. Many of the men wear stays—only think—while it is a common thing for the women to pad up in front with canary seed."

"Canary seed?"

"Yes. For the bust, you know. Moves about and gives a lively and natural appearance."

"Did you enjoy your trip?" gasped our representative, after a pause.

"Ah, yes, exceedingly. They are a most kind hearted and hospitable people. Yes; I went to Boston—a city of prigs. The American men are smarter than the English. Not more brainy, but more active and pushing in their habits. They make love better, I believe—keep cool. When an Englishman makes love he gets red and stutters.

BURDETTE'S HUMOR.

THROWING RELIGION TO THE DOGS.

Seems to me—I don't know, maybe it's all right, but it seems to me—our wise men are expecting rather too much of the dogs. Rev. Sam Jones says if he had a dog that would go to one of Bob Ingersoll's lectures he would shoot him full of buckshot; and another eminent clergyman, Rev. Joseph Cook, says if he had a dog that smoked tobacco he would hang him. Well, now, what's the matter with the men who go to hear Colonel Ingersoll and smoke cigars? Why don't these parsons get out their shotguns and lariats and go out gunning and lassoing after some men? Is salvation for the dogs? A black and tan dog, that has taken to cigarette-smoking, and reading Tom Paine and Ingersoll's "Mistake of Moses" is beyond the reach of the revivalist; but there is some chance for the men.

AN INUNDATION OF WISDOM.

Here is another wise man who knows so much about sleeping that it hurts him to carry it around, so he has unloaded some of his knowledge upon our general ignorance. The wise man says: Hunters, scouts, children, wild men and all animals sleep with the spine upward. Every creature does this except civilized man. It is the natural and the right way.

Sleeping on the face protects the vital organs in case of a shot from the enemy. So it does, when we bear in mind that it is a poor gun in these days that can't send a half-ounce ball crashing through a railroad tie, and that Garfield was killed by a shot square in the back we ought to get right down on our faces and stay there, not merely to protect our vital organs from chance cannon shots, but to express our profound reverence for a man who knows so much. Tell you, my ron, this world is so chock full of wisdom and knowledge and information and introduction and erudition that it is a great wonder some of it does'nt escape and leak into the schools."

She Brought Her Husband Home.

Woman is always given credit for being clever, but, nevertheless, if she makes up her mind to a thing she will have it her way or make it interesting for those who oppose her. A woman up at St. Helen's has the wife of a man who loves to hang around a certain grog bazaar, and in so doing he sorely neglects the helpmeet who sits patiently at home and mends his socks. Many a time and oft had she reasoned with him in her quiet, motherly way, and tried to point out to him the disgraceful way in which he was using her, but all to no purpose. She even went so far as to request the teller in the aforesaid loose emporium that he cease selling her husband liquor. But the poison-mixer bade her go hence and exchange New-Year's calls with herself, and she turned on her heel and left his hateful presence.

That evening as she sat alone she heard a racket down cellar, and upon investigation found that a skunk had got its tail in the rat-trap. Now, it is a well-known fact that a skunk will hold its peace as long as his bushy tail is held, whether in a trap or the hand, and remembering this she had no fear. Suddenly a bright thought entered her head. The clock in the house was striking 1 and she wanted papa to come home. With a quick movement she threw a bag over the animal's head, and, after grasping its tail, opened the trap, and thus armed headed for the saloon. It was only a short distance away, and finding the door partly open she tossed the skunk into the midst of the crowd and swiftly stole away.

It had the desired effect and papa came home. The saloonkeeper, who never took a vacation before in his life, has gone into the country to visit relatives, and the saloon is closed for repairs.

His Apology.

"Johnny," said the minister, rather severely, "do you chew tobacco?"

"Yes, sir," was the reply, "but I'm clean out just now; Jimmy Brown's got some, though."

EAGLES AND TURKEYS.

A Pennsylvania Mountain Region Where Both Are Still Plenty.

The impression is general throughout the East that the wild turkey and the eagle have no abiding place in this country any more except far out among the mountains and wild plains of the great West; yet it is a fact, writes the Harrisburg (Pa.) correspondent of the New York *Sun*, that the mountains of several counties of Central Pennsylvania are still thickly populated by the wild turkey, as the sportsmen of Pottsville, Reading, Lancaster, Harrisburg and other towns well know, while instead of the eagle being extinct, except in isolated and far-away haunts, it is in fact more numerous in the ranges of the counties of this State referred to than the farmers care to have it.

The great Blue Mountain range, together with all the many subranges and independent hills and ridges of the adjacent counties, are natural breeding and feeding grounds of the wild turkey, and provide several species of eagle with eyries so inaccessible and fields of prey so extensive and fruitful that the advances of civilization made on every side have as yet been insufficient to drive them from their chosen haunts.

Persons who have never visited these regions other than the large towns, have no idea of the extent and depth of the wilderness areas that abound within a short journey of the biggest towns—even the capital of the State. Wild turkeys are killed in large numbers every fall within fifteen miles of Harrisburg, and within the county within which the city is situated. It requires but a short journey from Pottsville or Reading to enjoy the same sport, while all of the small villages are centers from which the sportsman may find turkey hunting to his heart's desire, most time from early fall until the deep snows of winter make the sport not only unpleasant but dangerous.

Any one who has ever tramped over the Blue Mountains has noticed the great number of tall, dead and almost branchless tree trunks that stand on the highest and rockiest summits, out of the reach of the boldest mountain-climber. Early in the morning, or toward nightfall, one or more great birds may be seen, hovering about the tops of these dead and scrunted like trunks. The birds are bald eagles.

The eagles select these dead trees on the isolated peaks to build their nests in. It is one of the superstitions of the Blue Mountain woodsman that it is the presence of the eagles and their nests that kills the latter, but the fact is that if a tree is not dead in the first place an eagle will not select it for its nesting place. The bird uses the bare trunk as a post of observation. Sometimes the top of a naked and inaccessible rock serves the purpose.

It may be that the presence of the wild turkey in such numbers may account for the eagle, so rare in similar localities, retaining his home among these mountains, for in all his predatory rounds this great marauder of the air could not find a richer prize as his prey. The habits of the eagle keep it almost constantly away from the sight of man, and it is only when the depletion of a sheepfold is begun systematically and regularly that the farmer is warned that an eagle or two is near, and that by hiding himself near the fold he may surprise the strong-beaked robber at his work, and finish his career with a well-directed rifle ball. A bald eagle measuring seven feet from tip to tip of his wings was recently shot by a turkey hunter on the Second Mountain, in Schuylkill County, the eagle having dropped suddenly down on a flock of turkeys, which the hunter, hidden securely, was calling within closer range.

The Art of Bastien-Lepage.

His pictures were painted out-of-doors, and you can see that Bastien-Lepage was true to the out of-door peasant life which he had lived. He sympathized with its toil and poverty, and he did not paint these peasants in his studio, as he would have done had he simply desired to make pretty pictures.

Painting in the carefully arranged light of his studio, he would have found it easier to make pictures which many people would prefer. In nature contrasting light come from all sides, the full sun light is trying, the colors of grass and foliage are vivid and even har

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - JUNE 8, 1888.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND, of N. Y.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALLEN G. THURMAN, of Ohio.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
J. B. McCOLLUM, of Susquehanna Co.
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS
ELECTORS-AT-LARGE,
HON. R. MILTON SPEER, Huntingdon.
HON. JOHN M. KEATING, Allegheny.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

Dist.		Dist.	
1	David W. Sellers	15	Alvin Day
2	Michael Magee	16	William Dent
3	A. H. Ladner	17	Russel James
4	Wm. J. Latta	18	H. H. Woodall
5	John Taylor	19	Herman Bosler
6	Franklin Walden	20	Wm. A. Garman
7	Geo. W. Pawling	21	William Maher
8	James Smith	22	John H. Bailey
9	Dan'l H. Schweyer	23	J. Hockenstein
10	W. H. Given	24	William P. Lantz
11	Charles Robinson	25	David S. Morris
12	J. B. Reynolds	26	Jas. H. Caldwell
13	Elw. J. Gaynor	27	S. T. Neill
14	Simon P. Light	28	J. L. Brown

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, of Johnstown.
JOHN S. RHEY, of Ebensburg.
FOR SHERIFF,
JOHN J. KINNEY, of Tunnelhill.
FOR POOR DIRECTOR,
JAMES A. WHARTON, of Clearfield township.
FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
C. A. BUCK, of Carrolltown.

WHITE hats and red bandanas will be the emblems of the Democracy in the coming campaign.

GOVERNOR HILL, of New York, on Monday signed the bill substituing electricity for hanging, as a method of execution.

THE salary of the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court is $10,500 a year, while a New York Judge draws $17,000 a year.

IT is reported that the Czar of Russia will be crowned at Samarcand as Emperor of Central Asia, in order to offset the influence of Queen Victoria's title as Empress of India.

A FEMALE witness in a New York court admitted to having four living husbands. This is an era of. monopolies and trusts and the woman was evidently engineering a corner in husbands.

WE see it stated that "the Allegheny county Bar has passed a resolution requesting the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the County Courts to wear robes when holding court." Won't the fool-killer strike a fat job when he reaches the Allegheny county Bar?

THE Brooks law went into effect at Philadelphia on last Friday, and that city, instead of having 6,000 saloons, as last year, now has only 1,340. The persons failing to get a license sold and gave away their liquors up until the very last minute, and did a rushing business.

GENERAL PHILIP H. SHERDAN, is struggling with death at his home in Washington, and the people have been sympathetically watching his condition as day by day the dispatches have announced it, some days stimulated by hope only to be weakened by dread the next, and at present there seems to be but little doubt that his final end is near.

IT is said that General D. H. Hast- of this State, is to present the name of Ohio's Pinkstonian statesman, John Sherman, to the Chicago Convention. If General Hastings knew what is best for Sherman he would give him a corner lot at Hastings in this county, and let the Chicago nomination go. Sherman in the future, might then remember him with gratitude, but coupled with the nomination at Chicago, he will always remember Hastings with regret.

AT the meeting of the new County Committee on Monday last, after the counting of the vote at the primaries, H. G. Rose and Herman Baumer, of Johnstown, and Dr. J. B. Noonan, of Chest Springs, were elected Congressional Conferees and W. A. B. Little, of Allegheny township, Edward McNellis, of Johnstown and P. F. Kirby, of Wilmore were elected Senatorial Conferees.

James M. Walters, Esq., of Johnstown, was elected Chairman of the County Committee, and John A. Blair Esq., of Ebensburg, was elected member of the State Committee.

ON Wednesday Grover Cleveland, of New York, was nominated for President by acclamation by the Democratic National Convention which met in St. Louis on Tuesday and to-day (Thursday) Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, was nominated for Vice President. We are unable to lay before our readers this week the platform adopted by the Convention but will do so next week. The election of Cleveland to succeed himself as President of these United States would be an assured fact, no matter who would have been nominated for Vice President, but in the selection of Judge Thurman for Vice President, the Convention added a tower of strength to the ticket which will compel the Republicans to fight for every inch of ground in the otherwise Republican State of Ohio. The Democrats now have their forces in the field in battle array, while the Republicans who hold their Convention at Chicago, on the 19th inst., will in all probability be compelled to nominate John Sherman, of Ohio, in order to try and save that State to the Republicans in November. With Thurman on our ticket Ohio is now a debatable State no matter who heads the Republican ticket.

ON our local page we publish in tabular form the result of last Saturday's Democratic primary elections. The ticket nominated is a strong one and cannot fail to receive the support of every true Democratic. The candidates are all men qualified to perform the duties of the offices to which they have been nominated and in regard to locality the ticket is well apportioned.

FOR ASSEMBLY,

Hons. D. McLaughlin, of Johnstown, and John S. Rhey, of Ebensburg, have been re-nominated, and as they have both been before the people heretofore and are well-known throughout the county, it is unnecessary to refer to to them at length. Their renomination is an endorsement of their official integrity and their course in the last Legislature, well merited by both gentlemen by the faithful manner in which they performed their duties.

FOR SHERIEF,

John J. Kinney, of Tunnelhill, received the nomination, leading his next competior by a majority of 788. Mr. Kinney is a young man, born and raised in Tunnelhill, where he worked in the mines in his youth and since attaining manhood has been engaged in the business of merchandising. He is a man of good business qualifications, possessed of a good education and as a merchant stands high with those having dealings with him, and the flattering vote he received at his home is sufficient evidence of the esteem in which he is held by his neighbors. His nomination is also a deserved recognition of the party in that locality who at all times have been a bulwark to the Democracy in this county.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,

James A. Warton, of Clearfield township, received the highest vote and will be the next director. Mr. Wharton was born in Clearfield township, stands well where he is known as a good citizen, an intelligent farmer, and an honest man and as such possesses all the requirements to make a careful, prudent and efficient director; one who will see that the poor are carefully and abundantly provided for, and also that the interests of the people in the expenditure of their taxes are properly taken care of.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,

C. A. Buck, of Carrolltown, had no competetor. Mr. Buck is a young business man of Carrolltown, well acquainted with the people in the north of the county and is well qualified to perform the duties of the office.

Taken as a whole, as we said before, the ticket is a strong one, merits the suffrages of all true Democrats and at the next election will be triumphantly elected.

To those who are disappointed in the result, and, as a natural consequence in all contests, there are a number, we can only say that in the interests of the party, they must submit to the will of the majority as determined by the primaries. That is what each defeated candidate agreed to abide by when he entered the contest, and what he would have a right to expect from the present nominees had the will of the people been reversed and the present nominees defeated. Let all bickerings therefore, among Democrats, raised during the primaries be dropped, and from now until the election let us turn in on our common enemy, the Republicans, and give them such a drubbing in November that they will hardly realize what struck them.

THE Philadelphia *Evening Call*, an Independent Republican paper, tells the following true tariff story which will prove interesting reading to workingmen and which they will do well to ponder over:

The American workingmen returns at night from his toil clad in a woolen suit taxed 54 per cent., stockings and undershirt taxed 75 per cent., a cotton shirt taxed 45 per cent., a woolen hat taxed 75 per cent., and, perchance, a pair of gloves in winter taxed 75 per cent.

He carries it his hand his tin dinner pail taked 45 per cent., and greets his wife with a cheery smile as she looks at him through the window pane taxed 60 per cent., from which she has drawn the curtains aside taxed 40 per cent.

After scraping his boots on a scraper taxed 45 per cent., he wipes them on a mat of bagging taxed 40 per cent., he lifts the door-latch taxed 45 per cent., steps in on a carpet taxed 68 per cent., and gives a kiss to his wife in a woolen dress taxed 70 per cent. She has a needle taxed 25 per cent., in her hand with which she has been mending, with thread taxed 46 per cent., an alpaca umbrella taxed 50 per cent.

It is a small brick house, which they have bought with their hard earnings of a building association. The bricks were taxed 20 per cent., the lumber taxed 16 per cent. and the paint 54 per cent. The wall paper, taxed 25 per cent., makes the room brighter, with its plain furniture taxed 35 per cent.

Hanging his hat on a brass pin taxed 45 per cent., he hangs his pail on a steel pin taxed 45 per cent., and proceeds to get ready for his supper. He washes his hands with castile soap taxed 20 per cent., in a tin basin taxed 45 per cent., and wipes them on a cotton towel taxed 45 per cent. He then goes to the looking-glass taxed 45 per cent., and fixes his hair with a brush and comb taxed 30 per cent.

He is now ready for his supper which his wife has cooked on a stove taxed 45 per cent., with pots and kettles taxed 53 per cent. The table is spread with the commonest crockery taxed 55 per cent., and he drinks his water out of a cheap glass tumbler taxed 46 per cent. The little sugar that he puts in his tea is taxed 82 per cent., and he stirs it with a spoon taxed 45 per cent. His meal is frugal one because hard times have cut his wages down and he is saving every cent he can to pay the next installment due on his house.

With an appetite worthy of an ampler meal, he takes up his knife and fork taxed 45 per cent., and begins to eat a piece of salted fish taxed 25 per cent. He pours on it a little vinegar taxed 36 per cent., he sprinkles salt taxed 80 per cent., and eats a small pickle taxed 35 per cent. He ends his meal with a pudding of rice taxed 112 per cent. and an orange taxed 20 per cent.

After supper he smokes a pipe and enjoys the happiness of his wife who has this day bought a woolen shawl taxed 65 per cent., a black silk dress taxed 50 per cent., and a pair of scissors taxed 45 per cent.

ANOTHER ocean greyhound has beaten the record. The big Etruria arrived at New York on Sunday, having practically sailed from Queenstown in six days. She plunged through fog for three days at the rate of twenty miles an hour.

Business and Presidential Elections.

It is an erroneous but widely accepted idea that a Presidential election of necessity causes general stagnation in business. There is no reason why it should do so, and we believe that so far as such results are felt in business circles, they are chiefly or wholly caused by the general assumption of business men that commerce and trade must be more or less paralyzed by a Presidential contest.

Why should a national election in any degree impede legitimate business? People eat, drink, enjoy and consume in such years just as they do in other years; and people who eat, drink, enjoy and consume must earn and spend all the same whether there is an ebb or flow in the tide of politics; but business will always become dull, with or without reason, whenever business men assume that it must be dull. With that assumption to guide them, they limit their operations, circumscribe their energies, halt over even inviting progress, and then they blame upon politics what they should blame upon themselves.

It is a serious error to assume that change of party or policy in our National Government can materially affect the general business or prosperity of the country. No party can obtain the control of this great Government without great leaders, and leaders of even average wisdom know that prosperity in business and business trust in the Administration are indispensable to continued power. The one aim of political leaders is power; and as the sovereign power of the Republic is in the people, the success of the people's industries and the prosperity of all are the aim of our rulers.

We have had many sudden and some very violent political revolutions in this country, but rulers and people, politics and business, promptly adjusted themselves to every new condition of affairs. When Abraham Lincoln was elected President in 1860, it was done by the people over the protests of finance, commerce and trade, and business was paralyzed during the memorable struggle because merchants and financiers all predicted business destruction if the Republicans revolutionized the Government; but within one year after Lincoln's election, money and business heartily identified themselves with his administration and made the country prosperous even with the severe exactions of civil war.

In 1884 there was the same conservative shudder throughout finance and commerce at the prospect of revolutionizing the political power of the country, and business was paralyzed simply because business men foolishly paralyzed themselves. The revolution came; Mr. Cleveland was elected and there is not an intelligent or dispassionate man in finance or commerce who does not feel much more security under Cleveland now than he would under any successor of either party. All legitimate business that is not the mere bob on the kite of partisan politics would be glad to see the Cleveland administration continued, and, with Blaine out of the race, there is no probability of any Republican candidate for President whose election should cause any apprehension in business circles.

It is simply growing into a fixed superstition that there is always peril to business in a Presidential election, and business men of every class and faith should at once reject it. There will ever be grave questions to be decided in national contests, but at no period since the issues of the war have been settled, has there been any danger to business because of the election or defeat of any candidate for President. Had Tilden obtained the Presidency to which he was elected in 1876, or had Hancock overcome the nominal majority that Garfield obtained over him in 1880 and reached the White House, there would not have been the shade of peril to any legitimate business, and whether Cleveland or the Republican candidate shall be elected in November, the country will continue in prosperity as long as her harvests are bountiful. No Republican administration could continue for four years without reducing the tariff at least to the standard of the Mills bill and with the present oppressive taxes upon our industries removed, business prosperity must be maintained.

Business is most unjust to itself in assuming that a Presidential election in our free government must stay the tide of business prosperity, and just to the extent that business paralysis is experienced, to that extent is business responsible for a self-inflicted injury. The consumers are not bothering about a Presidential battle, and when consumers are not in trouble, what is there to make business dull beyond the senseless superstition that business must be dull when a President is to be elected? There will be millions more money expended this year than is commonly expended by the masses. There will be political clubs everywhere; there will be mass meetings at every cross-roads; there will be bands to inspire enthusiasm; there will be uniforms and lamps and emblems by the hundred thousands; there will be more newspapers read than ever before; there will be a flood of political literature at every door, and with all these there will be as large legitimate earnings and expenditures as in the quietest of political seasons. It is idle to say that a Presidential year hinders business, except as business foolishly hinders itself. Let business men make the bold experiment of assuming that people eat, drink, enjoy, earn, and consume quite as much in a Presidential year as in any other, and there will be no business paralysis because the people are taking a lively hand in the election of their Chief Magistrate.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Presidential Birthplaces.

On Saturday the house in which Gen. Grant was born was hauled through the streets of Cincinnati on its way from the river landing to the spot where it is to be exhibited for an admission fee. It is to be returned to Mt. Pleasant, it is said, when it is through with its travels; but the fact of its having been carted around the country will detract in a way not easily described from the interest that would otherwise be felt in it hereafter. There is a certain loss of genuineness involved in the liberties thus taken with it.

But the fact that a house in which a President of the United States was born is such a small and humble structure that it can be shipped from one place to another at no great trouble or expense is worth considering. Garfield was ushered into life in a house even more unpretentious, and the same is true of Lincoln, Johnson, and in a lesser degree of Arthur and Cleveland. The recalling of these things reminds us of the essential social and political equality that prevails in the United States. Ability, character and industry, either in public, professional or business life, carry a man eventually where he belongs in the ranks of men.

There is room to reflect, furthermore, that our earlier Presidents were not of humble origin, or, so to speak, from the common people. Washington, the two Adamses, Jefferson (though his principles were Democratic enough), Madison, Monroe, were all aristocrats by family decent and connection. Jackson was the first President whose early life was without social advantages. The Nation is really more Democratic now than it was for the first fifty years of its existence.—*N. Y. World.*

Plain Talk From Mr. Fitch.

Mr. Fitch, Republican Congressman from New York City spoke on the 16th instant on the Mills tariff bill.

After commenting upon how every member had argued for his own district and how every member seemed to represent, especially either the farmer or the manufacturer, Mr. Fitch told about the varied constituency he represented. He represented, he said, a district in the upper part of New York City, which was mainly a residence district. The people there were not protected. The farmer had eloquent advocates trained in county and State fair. The workmen in the factories had special advocates, who lay awake all night to study their interests. Almost every class had its advocates here except the millionaires, whom nobody would own to represent, and who had no friends in the House. [Laughter.] Among the people he represented were policemen and firemen and reporters and printers and paper carriers and locomotive engineers on the Elevated Railroad. This class of workmen had no direct protection. They were not overpaid. The money which they received at the end of each week was not more than was required for their necessities, and at the same time they were compelled to buy the taxed doll to fill the taxed Christmas stocking or the taxed medicine for the invalid member of the family. Their wishes might be as important to the Republican party as those of the farmers and manufacturers. If the Republican party were to get votes from New York City they must get them from those people. They had elected him, a Republican, to Congress mainly because the Democratic candidate refused to support any measure of tariff reform and had voted against consideration of the Morrison bill. [Applause on Democratic side.]

The day had come, he said, when the present duties yielded so large a revenue that a further accumulation of the revenue was actually dangerous. Was it strange that at this time a readjustment was asked, and was it unreasonable to ask that the tariff which put jewelry at 25 per cent. and oil cloth at 40 per cent., which brought in silver plate at 25 per cent. and childrens' cotton stockings at 40 per cent. should be modified? On the theory of blessing the manufacturers the masses of the people of New York had paid for many years more for their meals, their clothes and medicines than those things ought to have cost.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. O'Neill) had said that New York was in a large measure a foreign city. It was true, of course, that New York had many foreign born citizens, and among them a large number who bore the name of the gentleman from Pennsylvania. [Laughter.] He had little regard for the man who contrasted his own patriotism with that of his grandfather, to the disadvantage of the latter. When gentlemen asking for a fulfillment of Republican promises to remedy the admitted irregularity of the tariff the answer of the manufacturers was that if an article on the dutiable list was touched the whole protection scheme was in danger. The high protective manufacturers had endless objections. They had a monopoly of objections. If cheap vegetables were asked for, the farmer objected. If cheaper clothing was asked for the woolgrower objected. If cheaper carpets were asked for, the manufacturer objected. If cheaper coal was asked for the miner objected. If cheaper rice and sugar were asked, the planter objected. He, for his district of consumers, objected to this chorus of objections. [Laughter.] If every interest in this country which was protected was to cry out at any proposed reduction of the tariff in the enterest of the great principle of protection, the people of his district might ask that their monthly wages and the limited incomes on which they live should have the protection promised by both political parties, and that not bye and bye, but in the Fiftieth Congress. [Applause.] He desired to consider the question at the present Congress. Whether the Fifty-first, Fifty second or Fifty-third Congress was to be Republican or Democratic was something that concerned him at present very little. He proposed to do what he could towards fulfilling the promises of his party on this subject now when he had an opportunity. His second objection to the answer was that it made the success of the Republican party a condition precedent to the revision. If the revision was right and in the interest of the development of the country, he for one was willing to make it, whether there was political capital in it or not.

If the gentleman who denounced the authors of the Democratic bill would prepare a better bill he would certainly be glad to give his support to that measure in preference to any other; but if he were asked to oppose the bill—not so much on account of its contents as on account of its authorship and history—he must decline to do so, even if he stood alone on his side of the House. [Applause on the Democratic side.] He had not declined the suffrages of his people on account of their political antecedents, and if 6,400 people forgot their Democracy to give the district to a Republican he, in his turn, would forget the origin of the bill in considering the question whether it were in the interest of his constituents. There was something better than Republicanism or Democracy, and that was common honesty.

The Ripened Wisdon of Years.

Thurman, they say, is old, but he has reserved for his latter days a large surplus of patriotism and sound sense, and instead of hunting for office is sitting quietly in his library, indifferent whether the office comes to him or goes to some one else. Ripe age, ripe experience and a clean record constitute the promise of honest public service. That is what the people want. There is nothing better, and they should be satisfied with nothing less.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Wonderful Cures.

W. D. Hoyt & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists of Rome, Ga., say: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for four years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced Consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always. For sale at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

GEORGE B. ROBERTS, president of the Pennsylvania railroad system, has been in the company's service since 1851, his first employment having been as a rodman in the engineer corps. A. J. Cassett, now a director of the company, and at one time a Vice President, also began as a rodman.

Personal.

—Mr. N. H. Frohlichstein, of Mobile, Ala., writes: I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, having used it for a severe attack of Bronchitis and Catarrh. It gave me instant relief and entirely cured me and I have not been afflicted since. I also beg to state that I had tried other remedies with no good result. Have also used Electric Bitters and Dr. King's New Life Pills, both of which I can recommend. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, is sold on a positive guarantee. Trial bottles free at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—The average Mexican laborer supports his family on 10 cents per diem, invested in corn and beans.

—A famine prevails at Epirus. Funds have been started at Constantinople and Athens for the relief of the sufferers.

—It is said the lightning rod is a relic of superstition, and will soon be regarded in the same light as a horseshoe over a door.

—A heavy shock of earthquake was felt at Buenos, Ayres, S. C., at 12:14 Tuesday morning. It is not known whether any damage was done.

—Mr. Calvin I. Brice, who lead the Ohio delegation to St. Louis, is said to be worth $20,000,000, which he has made in the last ten years. He is now but 42 years old.

—The Standard Oil Company is leasing thousands of acres of land in Perry county, with a view of boring for oil, gas or coal supposed to be hidden beneath earth's surface down there.

—A Dakota man who has announced himself as a candidate for delegate to Congress is charged by his opponent with having sold coffee to his fellow prisoners while incarcerated in Andersonville at $1 a cup.

—Andrew Grandstaff, who on May 24th, murdered Reuben Drake, his wife and two children, near Viroqua, Wis., was lynched at that place early Saturday morning. He had made a confession and retracted it later.

—The log jam in the Menominee river, Michigan, is the largest ever known. It is estimated to contain 400,000,000 feet. The logs are piled from 25 to 35 feet above water, where they may stick for several weeks yet.

—Naturalizations in New York, during the first four months of 1888, have been less numerous than any presidential year since the war, with the exception of 1868. Most of the newly made voters are German and Hungarian.

—On Monday the Supreme Court of Missouri fixed July 13th next, for the execution of Hugh M. Brooks, alias Maxwell, the famous chloroformer, who murdered Charles A. Preller in a room of the Southern Hotel in April, 1886.

—Mrs. Stokes, Chicago, wife of a practical plumber, tried to commit suicide Saturday on account of despondency, because she had sore eyes. She shot herself twice, but her corsets turned the course of the bullets on both occasions.

—A Kansas City dispatch says in one hamlet in Washington county, Ark., Saturday, seven people were injured and twelve houses destroyed by a severe wind storm. Evansville, a place of five hundred inhabitants, was also partially destroyed.

—Judge Lambert Tree, our Minister to Brussels, has ordered a bronze statue of the explorer De La Salle as a present to the city of Chicago. It is the work of Jacques de Lalainge, and will be cast in Brussels, and will be placed in Lincoln Park.

—Miss Grace Elizabeth Matthews, daughter of Justice Matthews, of the Supreme Court of the United Ztates, and Mr. John Harlan Cleveland, of Kentucky, nephew of Justice Harlan, were married on Tuesday at the residence of the bride's father.

—Mike Conkley, the Ithaca giant, has finally pitted against a man of his own size, viz, Joe McAuliffe, champion of the Pacific Coast, who recently knocked out Frank Glover, of Chicago. The fight is for $2,500 a side and a $2,000 purse for the winner.

—Four men were caught by a cave-in in the St. Lawrence copper mine at Butte, Mont., on Sunday. Men are now at work digging through the debris in the endeavor to rescue the entombed men, two of whom can be heard distinctly hammering on the wall.

—The Garibaldi monument, paid for by popular subscriptions by his Italian countrymen, was unveiled in Washington Square, New York, on Tuesday. Some 10,000 enthusiastic Italians took part in the ceremonies, which were very elaborate and interesting.

—An unknown man dressed in the uniform of a private of the United States army, committed suicide in Newark, Friday night by springing in front of an eastbound train at the Astor street crossing of the Pennsylvania railroad. He was struck by the engine and instantly killed.

—Daniel Wright, postmaster at Lake Carey, near Tunkhannock, died on Monday from the effects of an assault by an unknown person. Wright, although seventy years old, was in trouble with a woman, and it was through this trouble, it is believed, that the attack was made.

Louis Kanaovitz, aged seventy, a patriarch of the French army, who kept a little candy shop on Christian street, Philadelphia, hanged himself to a baluster Monday because Widow Ruth opened a rival shop across the street. Kanaovitz was six feet tall and weighed two hundred pounds.

—The smallest baby in Chicago was born a few days ago to Mrs. Daneke, the wife of a teamster. The diminutive infant weighs 16 ounces—just one pound avoirdupois—and Mrs. Danske rocks it to sleep in the palm of her hand. The baby is perfectly formed and has a healthy pair of lungs.

—The suit of Sheriff Dixon against the county of Cumberland, which has been in litigation for about a year, was ended in the Common Pleas on Monday by the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff. The suit was brought by the Sheriff for boarding prisoners. The verdict awards him $5,700.

—A curious trial is in progress at Macon, Georgia, being a suit for $20,000 damages brought by Mrs. Moore against the city, because of the lynching or her husband two years ago. Moore was accused of assulting a Miss Little and was lynched therefor, but it was subsequently developed that she was a blackmailer.

—John T. Ryan, ex-postmaster at Sandy Lake, Mercer county, was arrested on a race track at Erie, Pa., on Friday by Deputy United States Marshal Hickerrell, on a charge of embezzling $1,900 in the money order department while he was postmaster. When arrested he broke down, cried, and admitted his guilt.

—Aaron K. Dunkel, formerly secretary of internal affairs of this State, died about midnight on the 31st ult., after a lingering illness, of consumption. He was born in 1837, at Lancaster, and had filled many public offices, including that of State senator for two terms. He leaves a widow and two children.

—A terrible conflagration broke out on Tuesday afternoon in the city of Hull, opposite Ottowa, Ont. Two wards were completely destroyed, over 500 houses burned, and about 400 families rendered homeless. The total loss is estimated at about half a million dollars; insurance about one-fifteenth of that amount.

—Forest fires are doing great damage in Wisconsin south of Ashland. At Twenty-Mile siding, on the Chicago, Minneapolis and Omaho Railroad, the postoffice, 3 houses, 30 cars, 5,000 ties and 3,000 posts were burned on Monday afternoon. Trains are delayed, and fears are entertained for other towns in the vicinity.

—A few years ago Robert A. McCarthy held the position of marine reporter on a Detroit newspaper at a moderate salary. In a spare moment he conceived the idea of a cash railway for use in stores, secured a patent on it, and has since made a fortune from his invention. During the past year he has invested heavily in Detroit real estate.

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FOR BRUSSELS, VELVET, WOOL AND R
CARPET, LINOLEUM, LACE CURTA
RUGS AND STAIR PADS. HEADQUARTE
FOR DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY.

—At Beauvoir, New Orleans, Sunday, Jefferson Davis celebrated his 80th birthday. He is in better health than for some time.

—Bills have been favorably reported giv- William F. Crump, steward of the White House, $5,000 for injuries he claims to have sustained through his attendance upon President Garfield, and to Miss Susan Edison, who was also in attendance at the White House at the time, a pension of $25 a month. The latter has been already given compensation for her services.

—The average watch is composed of 175 different pieces, comprising upward of 2,400 separate and distinct operations in its manufacture. The balance has 18,000 beats or vibrations per hour, 12,960,080 in 30 days, 157,680,000 in 1 year; it travels 143,100 inches with each vibration, which is equal to 9¾ miles in 24 hours, 292½ miles in 30 days, or 3,558¾ miles in 1 year.

—Not content with the Transcaspian Railway, the Czar's Government has determined to build a transcontinental road across Siberia, with a terminus on the Pacific Ocean. The whole length of the road will be about 5,000 miles, and it is estimated that it will cost 400,000,000 rubles. The first section will be 2,800 miles long, and will probably be begun before long.

—A railroad accident occurred on Monday evening just outside of Tampico, Mexico, in which many lives were lost. A construction train was derailed near a bridge by a cow and a donkey, which were on the track. The train crushed through the bridge and went down an embankment. The dead and injured were brought in on Tuesday. So far as known, 18 were killed and 51 injured.

—The U. S. officers have succeeded in capturing Fred Fowler and William Ferguson, two members of a band of counterfeiters who have been working near Chattanooga, Tenn., for over two months. It is estimated that there is upward of $15,000 in counterfeit coin now in circulation, besides a large number of $5 silver certificates. It is believed the whole gang will be apprehended within the next ten days.

—Senator Quay displayed a very unique album to his brother senators the other day. It is a combined autograph and photograph album, as in addition to the signatures it contains the photograph of each one of the 76 senators. The Pennsylvania senator is having considerable quiet fun at the expense of a few senators who never give away pictures of themselves, and they wonder how Mr. Quay obtained them.

—There is a woman in St. Paul, Minn., who possesses some handsome diamonds. She puts them in a box, puts the box in a rag bag, puts the rag bag on the closet floor, and at night puts the watch dog in the closet on top of the rag bag, locks him in there, and every night hides the key in a different place. Her husband says that if she had her way she would arm him to the teeth and put him in the closet with the dog.

—The ferocious stallion known as the "Man Eater," has been killed in Custer county. The animal left a record of five men killed in four years, the last one being his owner, Peter Moran. Mr. Moran resisted all demands of the neighbors for years to kill the bloodthirsty beast, and finally fell a victim to his deadly teeth and hoofs ten days ago. The infuriated people promptly dispatched the animal with shot-guns.—*Omaha Herald.*

—When the Duke of Sutherland—who has just returned from a 15,000 mile tour—was the guest of the King of Siam, in the Palace of Calm Delights, at Bankok, his Majesty as a graceful attention provided the Duke and his party with hair brushes, clothes brushes, tooth brushes, scent, hair oil, soap and face powder. As a mark of special favor the party were permitted to be present at the cremation of four members of the royal family.

—The British bark Balaklava arrived on Tuesday at San Francisco, from London after a remarkably long voyage of one year and seventy-four days. Her misfortunes were many. There is not a sailer aboard who shipped on her from England. Ten sailors were washed overboard and drowned in a storm off Cape Horn, and while at Talparaiso for repairs the remainder of the crew deserted. The bark was again caught in a storm after leaving that port and lost two more men.

—Charles Schreves, a hardware merchant of Murray, Iowa, killed Lou Mears, a farmer on Sunday night. Mears dared Schreeves out to fight. After they had been out a short time Schreves returned to town and sent a physician to Mears, who, he said was hurt. Mears was brought home, where he died from the effects of thirteen stabs inflicted with a knife. Schreeves made no attempt to escape, and claimed he acted in self defense. Their quarrel grew out of Mears' objections to Schreeves paying attention to his sister.

—Richard Ray, in company with Coroner McDowell, paid a visit to the Morgue on Fourth avenue, Pittsburg, several days ago, and, after inspecting the two dead-rooms, they returned to the little chapel in the rear of the office. Mr. Ray was loud in his praise of the surroundings, and, turning to the Coroner, said: "If I were ever killed I wouldn't want a better place to be laid out in." Well, strange to tell, a few days later Richard Ray was killed on a railroad, his body borne to the morgue and laid out in the very chapel that had resounded with his exclamation.

—A special bequest in the will of the late Caleb Cope of the gold medal given him by the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society for being the first person to grow the Victoria lily in the United States revives an interest in the history of this flower. It was first discovered in the lagoons of the Amazon, and a specimen plant brought to this country for Mr. Cope. This plant flowered in 1851, and crowds came from all over the Union to see it. It was kept in a house built especially for it. The single leaf of the lily was over five feet across and the expanded flower nearly two feet.

—James C. Cooley, a letter carrier at the Allegheny City post office, was committed to jail by court on Monday in default of $1,900 bail by United States Commissioner McCandless, on a charge of robbing the mails. Since the first of the year numerous complaints have been made to the Allegheny postal officials that valuable letters were not being received as they should. Inspector W. W. Caraway went to work in the case, and by means of decoy letters fixed the thief, it is alleged, in Cooley, a search resulting in finding marked bills in Cooley's possession. Cooley has been an employe of the postoffice for two years.

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of JEWELRY always on
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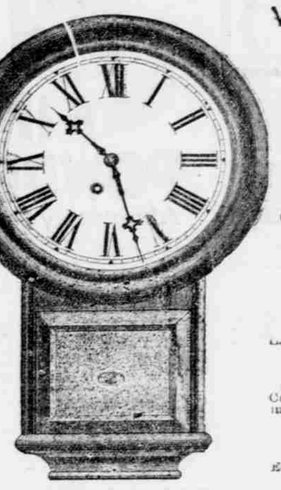

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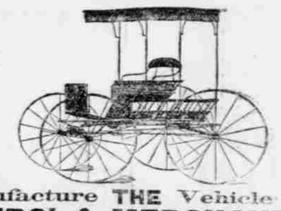

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Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - JUNE 8, 1888.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Court adjourned on Wednesday afternoon.

—Mr. T. S. Williams, of Carrolltown, was in town on Monday.

—A drunken man arrested at Reading had $1,72$ in his pockets.

—The FREEMAN office is the place to get your job printing done.

—New goods, latest spring and summer styles, at McDonald's store, Loretto.

—Mr. William J. Ward, foreman of the Carrolltown *News*, was in town on Monday last.

—Mr. James King, one of Johnstown's popular men was a visitor to our town on Monday.

—Editor Creery, of the Carrolltown *News*, along with his better half, took in the show on Monday.

—Hon. Jacob M. Campbell, of Johnstown, who has been dangerously ill for some time is improving.

—William Flemming, of White township, was in attendance at court during the present week.

—Mr. Joseph Bearer, of Carroll township, was serving his country as a Grand Juror during the present week.

—'Squire John H. Douglass, of St. Augustine was in town on Monday.

—Ex-County Commissioner James Costlow, of Adams township, was in town several days during the present week.

—Barkers' new building on the corner of Centre and Sample streets has been improved in appearance by a coat of paint.

—In the suggestions to teachers last week "Professional Certificates" in the first line should have been "Provisional Certificates."

—A picnic party from Houtzdale and Osceola numbering about two hundred, spent Wednesday at Rhododendron Park, near Lloydsville,

—There was a heavy frost on last Saturday and Sunday nights, but the prevailing opinion seems to be that no general damage was done.

—Think twice before you believe every evil story you hear, and think twenty times before you repeat it, especially if it is about a woman.

—The I. C. Caldwell property in the West ward, is being repaired and will be occupied in a short time by Mr L. J. Driggs, of Cambria township.

—Farmers who have wool to sell should read the advertisement of Messrs. William Murray & Son, No. 1315 and No. 1317 Eleventh avenue, Altoona.

—A two-year-old daughter of John Stewart, of Larimer Station, Westmoreland county, fell into a kettle of boiling water on Tuesday and was fatally scalded.

—On this page to-day will be found a striking and instructive illustration of the comparative worth of the various kinds of baking powders now in the market.

—A yellow pine tree recently cut down in Juniata county made 1946 feet of timber. There were three sixteen feet logs, two twelve feet logs, and one eight foot log.

—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided that "a party cannot recover damages for an injury which, by the exercise of reasonable care, he might have avoided."

—A telegram summoning her mother, announced the serious illness of Miss Annie Sechler, eldest daughter of William H. Sechler, Esq., of this place, at Altoona, on Wednesday.

—A terrible test of woman's fortitude was made at the Washington Convention, when the chairwoman asked those who were present at the Seneca Falls meeting forty years ago to stand up.

—Notices were posted in the lower shops at Altoona on Wednesday to the effect that, beginning on Monday, June 11, the employes would work nine hours each day until further notice.

—"Rusty" Layton, the ancient mariner among nomadic typos, did penance on our streets for several days last week, for indulging too liberally in the flowing bowl.—*Greensburg Democrat.*

—Speaking of umpires, it is stated on reliable authority that a base ball umpire was struck by lightning in the west. Being used to such things, he merely smiled and remarked: "Out on first."

—David Brookbank, of Portage, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania railroad while making a coupling at East Conemaugh on Saturday night was caught between the dead woods and severely injured.

—WOOL! WOOL!—Wanted at McDonald's store, Loretto, Pa. The highest price allowed. Part cash paid if desired, or woolen goods, Kentucky jeans and misses' and ladies' shoes at cost in exchange.

—John Gallagher, of Prospect, aged about twenty-two years, was killed on the Pennsylvania railroad on Friday last. He jumped from a freight train and was struck by the engine of Oyster Express and instantly killed.

—Mrs. Martin Ward, of this place, is visiting her daughter, the estimable wife of H. A. McPike, senior editor of the Altoona *Times*, who has been on the sick list lately, but we are glad to learn is on the fair road to recovery.

—Visit Messrs. McConnell & Saupp's clothing store, St. Lawrence Block, corner Eleventh avenue and Fourteenth streets, Altoona, if you wish to see the latest styles and find the lowest prices for men's and boys clothing.

— Arrangements are on foot to have a telephone line built between Ebensburg and Hastings, by way of Carrolltown. It is the intention to form a stock company and there will be no trouble in getting subscriptions for the necessary amount.

—Wanted at McDonald's store in Loretto Pa., 5000 lbs. of clean dry wool; 1000 bushels of good potatoes; 500 bushels of hand picked beans; also butter, eggs, dried apples, and all other kinds of country produce, for which the highest prices will be paid.

—Mr. James Gant has got into his new barber shop on the corner of Centre and Sample streets and has it fitted up in a neat and handsome style. The bath room attachment is a want long felt in this town and we hope to see it well patronized.

—We have a speedy and positive Cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth, and Headache, in Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. A Nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cents. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

—The Democracy of Indiana county on Monday met and nominated Thomas Maher, Jr., of Blairsville and Dr. Thomas J. Martin, of Shelocta, for Assembly, and instructed their Senatorial delegates to vote for Hannibal K. Sloan, of Indiana, for State Senator.

—President Roberts, of the P. R. R., who was in Pittsburgh last week, in an interview stated that the road's business was good and the outlook very encouraging. He denied the statement that orders had been issued for the Superintendents to reduce the present working force.

LAWNS AND LINEN DE INDIA AT GABLE & CO.'S!

June is here and with it comes the warm weather of the first Summer month, and with it comes too a fine lot of beautiful Lawns and Linen de Indias which Gable & Co. have placed in their White Goods Department at 8, 10, 12½, 17, 20, 25, 28, 30, 37½ and 42c. per yard. In the Print Department you'll find some Choice Figured Lawns in black and colors, in neat dark figures on white ground and Plain Lawns in black and colors. Finest Check Nainsooks in the city from 5 to 28c. a yard.

WM. F. GABLE & CO., 1402 ELEVENTH AVENUE, ALTOONA, PENN'A.

—Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail.

—Monday last with Court in session, the meeting of the return judges to count the result of the Democratic primaries, and Main's circus, brought the largest crowd of people to town that has ever been known to be here in one day.

—An unfurnished house of seven rooms in the east ward, Ebensburg, will be ready for occupancy and for rent by the 15th of June next, will be rented for the summer or for a term of years. For particulars apply to Henry Byrne, Ebensburg, Pa.

—The following named persons can each obtain a letter by calling at the Ebensburg postoffice: Jacob Bracken, Jas. S. Bracken, Humphrey Francis, (South Ebensburg), John Gray, W. R. Phelps, John E. Ream. Persons calling for these letters will please state that they were advertised.

The Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department has discovered that a new counterfeit of the $5 silver certificate has been put in circulation. The bill is about three-sixteenths of an inch too short. There are no distinctive lines in the paper. The general appearance is good and liable to deceive.

—W. F. Poffenberger, a conductor on the Tyrone and Clearfield railroad, and a resident of Tyrone, who was arrested in Clearfield county on the charge of killing a man named Crain by knocking him off his train with a lantern, had a hearing at Clearfield on Wednesday and was released on bail in the sum of $6,000.

—George Neudorfer, of near Delmont, Westmoreland county, lost a valuable mare, through sickness, that he was offered $200 for a short time ago. The mare took sick a few days ago, and he borrowed George Eicher's horse to go to Greensburg for a horse doctor, and after he returned home Eicher's horse took colic and died too.

—Editors as a rule are kind hearted and liberal. An exchange tells of a subscriber to a certain paper who died and left thirteen years of subscription unpaid. The editor appeared at the grave as the coffin lid was about to be screwed down and put in a linen duster, a thermometer, a palm leaf fan and a receipt for making artificial ice.

—The sale by John O'Harra, administrator of Elizabeth O'Harra, of a large lot of personal property at his residence in Munster township, on Saturday last, was postponed until Tuesday, June 12th, when the property consisting of live stock, farming utensils, household furniture, etc., will all be sold. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

—Boyd Guinter, aged thirteen, son of Prothonotary John L. Guinter, and Robert Reidy, aged fifteen, were drowned on Sunday in the river at Williamsport. They were walking on a beam, when Reidy, who could not swim, fell into the river. Guinter sprang in to save his companion, and they both sank, locked in each other's arms.

—The annual report of the Pennsylvania Company, presented at the annual meeting in Pittsburg on Tuesday, shows that for 1887 the total revenue was $2,409,258, from which $1,733,742, for interest on bonds, etc., must be deducted. The net profit for 1887 was $675,560, a gain of $876,190 over the previous year, when there was a deficiency of $200,674.

—Bargains at McDonald's store, Loretto Pa. Sugars, 6, 7, 8 and 9 cents per lb; coffee 15 and 23 cents per lb.; rice 8 cts. per lb. barley 6 cts. per lb.; oat meal 5 cts. per lb. flour 1.00 per sack; salt 1.25 per barrel; ginghams 8 cts. per yard; shirtings 8 cts. per yard: Kentucky jeans 12 cts. per yard; fancy dress goods 5, 8, 10 and 12 cts. per yard, childrens, misses and ladies shoes at cost for spot cash or trade.

—The White Haven (Pa.) *Journal* states that the janitor of a local church, who attempted to render the edifice more comfortable by lighting a fire, instead filled the building so full of smoke that services had to be abandoned. Investigation of the heating apparatus showed that the chimney had been closed by swallows, and 150 dead birds were removed from the flue, where they had been smothered.

—Mr. I. C. Caldwell, of Philadelphia, who owned a large body of lands along the Cosiport railroad and was connected with the building of that road, was arrested on last Friday at the instance of one Jacob Rubina, of the Cresson and Clearfield Coal and Coke Co. Mr. Caldwell was taken before City Recorder Doyle, of Altoona, and was by him held in bail in the sum of $10,000 on the charge of embezzlement.

—Frank Kehoe, of Altoona, was struck and killed by a Northern Central freight train about 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning, near Williamsport, Pa. The man was asleep on the track at the time of the accident and from the broken fragments of a bottle found near the body it is believed he was intoxicated. The body was frightfully mangled. The Coronor's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

—The Hollidaysburg *Standard* says: Prof. E. E. White, of this place, claims the honor of having operated the first boat successfully propelled by electricity in this country. Prof. White performed this feat on Thursday of last week upon the waters of the three mile dam. The machinery was placed in an ordinary rowing boat to which was attached a small screw propellor. A chain of twelve batteries was placed in the boat to furnish the motive.

—An eastern editor says a man in New York got into trouble by marrying two wives. A western editor replies by assuring his contemporary that a good many men in that section have done the same thing by marrying one. A northern editor retorts that quite a number of his acquaintances found trouble by barely promising to marry, without going any farther. A southern editor says that a friend of his was bothered enough when simply found in company with another man's wife.

—The South Pennsylvania railroad engineers are at work surveying the line of the route near Bedford, and as a retaliatory measure the Pennsylvania railroad has sent engineers to survey the route for a line across the country connecting the Bedford division with the main line and paralleling the Huntingdon & Broad Top road for a distance of eighteen miles. It is said that work on this road will be commenced when the building of the South Pennsylvania shall be started. Officers of the Pennsylvania claim that no hostility to the South Pennsylvania scheme can be found in the construction of the new road, and say that the traffic developed in that region demands a new outlet. —*Phila. Record.*

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTION,
Held on Saturday, June 2d, 1888.

DISTRICTS.	ASSEMBLY. McLaughlin	ASSEMBLY. Riley	ASSEMBLY. Shaffer	SHERIFF. Kinney	SHERIFF. Langdon	SHERIFF. McBride	SHERIFF. McClelland	P. C. C. A. Buck	P. H. D. Long	P. H. D. Jas. A. Wharton	Present System	Last Jud. System	COMMITTEEMEN.
Adams Township	47	24	9	29	13	....	2	44	44	....	40	2	Lewis W. Shank.
Allegheny Township	39	58	63	87	5	....	....	89	15	76	47	20	John S. McCoy.
Ashville Borough	18	15	17	16	32	....	....	27	10	18	19	6	Frank Burgoon.
Barr Township	41	55	35	32	26	....	4	72	52	19	51	31	M. J. Kirsch.
Blacklick Township	13	5	15	1	17	....	....	18	17	1	12	5	John B. Hite.
Cambria Bor. 1st Ward	122	104	14	123	9	1	5	138	32	105	82	54	R. H. Bridges.
" " 2d "	168	191	21	99	77	....	5	182	48	130	126	25	Andrew Resler.
Cambria Township	24	26	5	7	21	....	2	30	25	5	16	10	Michael J. Farren.
Carrolltown Bor.	81	87	29	26	75	....	....	92	55	45	52	42	A. Eckenrode.
Carroll Township	100	127	42	101	64	....	1	146	46	109	89	54	John G. Bearer.
Chest Springs Bor.	20	15	9	22	5	....	1	15	....	28	24	4	J. B. Noonan.
Chest Township	11	40	28	18	29	....	....	45	3	43	12	29	Joseph Hipsch.
Clearfield Township	64	72	47	78	14	....	2	94	8	86	55	3	Patrick Dopoughe.
Conemaugh Township	1	12	11	....	5	....	7	12	11	1	5	7	David J. Shaffer.
Conemaugh Bor. 1st W.	137	135	62	55	68	....	16	125	55	83	101	51	E. Maltzie.
" " 2d W.	106	105	58	69	52	....	10	140	81	65	110	19	Lewis Kiper.
" " 3d W.	1	6	8	....	1	1	6	8	8	....	....	....	J. D. Adams.
Coopersdale Bor.	37	51	48	26	43	....	....	69	57	12	23	24	John T. Long.
Croyle Township	....	2	10	10	....	....	....	10	....	10	9	1	Dennis Cauley.
DeanTownship	17	24	9	6	19	....	3	22	....	22	8	14	Thomas McCabe.
East Conemaugh Bor.	11	2	9	2	....	....	8	11	....	11	11	....	James B. Clark.
East Taylor Township	12	17	10	15	16	....	....	21	17	4	10	6	W. H. Byrne.
Ebensburg Bor. East W.	54	60	20	17	57	....	....	51	48	26	27	41	M. D. Eberly.
" " West W.	41	58	49	23	44	....	3	72	23	54	56	14	A. Weakland.
Elder Township	17	22	17	9	20	....	1	30	19	11	8	8	D. A. Murphy.
Franklin Bor.	277	260	17	9	20	....	1	30	19	11	24	27	Michael Flinnarris.
Gallitzin Borough	24	21	27	39	2	....	4	45	5	37	29	13	P. J. Donourhe.
" Township	15	11	10	....	2	....	15	8	15	2	15	1	H. Heitle.
Grubbtown Borough	12	11	9	2	9	....	1	12	....	12	16	....	John L. Slinger.
Jackson Township	44	57	14	20	21	....	25	55	41	22	29	31	R. M. Linton.
Johnstown Bor. 1st W.	49	49	2	14	27	....	9	51	20	16	27	24	David Kirby.
" " 2d "	89	85	13	18	70	....	11	99	69	26	67	24	James King.
" " 3d "	26	21	12	8	18	....	5	29	11	19	23	4	John Murtha.
" " 4th "	49	47	5	6	33	....	11	51	29	22	32	13	T. O'Neill.
" " 5th "	56	55	17	6	18	....	22	64	22	40	41	11	P. S. Fisher.
" " 6th "	69	58	12	6	38	....	....	64	50	14	30	39	Adam Heubner.
" " 7th "	69	68	25	60	19	....	....	83	26	46	73	7	F. C. George.
Lilly's Borough	20	31	28	27	6	....	....	44	17	25	22	23	C. P. O'Donnell.
Loretto Borough	46	25	18	24	22	....	....	62	16	45	35	29	Anthony Conrad.
Lower Yoder Township	52	31	3	43	6	....	5	54	11	40	26	7	Ed. McNellis.
Millville Bor. 1st Ward	74	44	62	84	17	....	....	104	8	90	56	24	Robert Carney.
" " 2d Ward	24	43	29	47	12	....	....	59	8	80	56	3	J. W. Griffin.
Munster Township	24	33	28	48	10	....	8	58	47	12	40	10	Luke Burgoon.
Portage Township	57	62	9	60	1	....	2	62	4	57	58	4	Wm. Myers.
Prospect Borough	14	4	3	6	7	....	2	18	11	7	11	7	M. J. Noel.
Reade Township	34	20	9	8	27	....	1	36	33	2	3	36	F. F. Kirby.
Richland Township	18	17	5	4	13	....	3	21	20	....	16	5	James Kane.
South Fork	18	11	5	4	12	....	3	24	10	14	28	....	James Eckel.
Stonycreek Township	11	12	1	7	5	....	....	11	7	4	2	8	W. H. Smay.
Summerhill Township	32	52	26	9	52	....	1	87	28	58	42	....	C. Weakland.
Susquehanna Township	72	84	39	47	12	....	....	87	18	69	110	42	F. S. Leonard.
Tunnelhill Borough	13	7	6	4	11	9	....	13	11	2	....	12	Wm. Lantzy.
Upper Yoder Township	70	90	50	84	30	....	....	112	63	50	110	4	Luke Burgoon.
Upper Washington Twp.	55	51	8	56	2	....	....	58	8	50	27	31	Wm. Myers.
Lower "	10	10	1	9	....	....	....	10	....	10	10	10	M. J. Noel.
White Township	26	27	9	22	7	....	1	30	28	2	29	22	F. F. Kirby.
Wilmore Borough	67	29	56	39	20	....	18	79	27	50	56	1	James Kane.
Woodvale Borough	7	7	1	5	3	....	....	8	1	....	....	8	James Eckel.
West Taylor Township	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Total	2782	2809	1536	2043	1250	4	301	3858	1501	2042	2206	1119	
Majorities	1448	1503		747					541	1085			

—An important movement is about to be made by three Fathers of the Benedictine Abbey, near Latrobe, the undertaking being the establishment of a house of the order in Ecuador, South America. The priests who will go to the far-off land are Fathers Augustine, Clement and Conrad. They will take their departure in August. Their establishment will be in the diocese of Bishop Oswald, who visited the United States some months ago and spent some time at St. Vincent's. He has set apart for the maintenance of the new house of St. Benedict an entire cocoa plantation that forms part of his estate.

—The first of the many cases down for trial in the Cumberland county court of Bohemian oats swindlers, who operated in the Cumberland Valley during the past year, was that of M. L. Arnold, of Carlisle, Pa., against John Hensel, an influential farmer of Cumberland county, for a note of $500, which Hensel claimed was fraudulently obtained. After several days or trial the jury last Saturday rendered a verdict in favor of Hensel. There are at least fifty cases where farmers have been fleeced by these swindlers. The verdict in this case will finally dispose of many pending suits in the counties of Cumberland, Adams and Franklin.

—Instructions have been issued to all the division superintendents of the Pennsylvania railroad on the lines east of Pittsburg and Erie to discharge all employees whose services can be dispensed with. There are about 56,000 men on the eastern lines, and it is stated in Philadelphia and Pittsburg that this order will result in the dismissal of 5,000 of the men. The order was made, it was stated, because the volume of tonnage has been falling off recently. On some of the branch lines one or more freight trains are to be taken off and the train men discharged. The gangs of track men are to be cut down to a number sufficient to keep the tracks in repair, as it is not proposed to make any extraordinary improvements this summer.

—Walter L. Main's circus exhibited here on Monday afternoon and evening to large and delighted audiences. Every seat was filled at both exhibitions and the performance was first class in every respect, the performers being skilful artists, who stand at the head of their profession in their roles and as the exhibition was confined to one ring, the audience could witness with satisfaction, the numberless feats performed by the skilful and daring athletes. The trained dogs and goat was an especial feature of merit in the show and delighted both old and young. We cannot let this occasion pass without congratulating the proprietor, Mr. Main, on his securing the services of Mr. George S. Cole, who as business manager, attends to the best interests of the show and is a corteous, good humored, big hearted gentleman.

—A very serious affair occurred on Friday afternoon between four and five o'clock in Taylor township. Mr. Elmer Burns was working at Sandy Ridge and his wife and a small child were in the house. At the time mentioned a tramp came to the door and demanded money. To avoid trouble Mrs. Burns gave him a dollar. He then made indecent proposals to her which she resisted with all her strength. In the struggle which followed he stabbed her three times, the last time inflicting a dangerous wound. She succeeded in escaping from him and siezing her baby ran until she fell fainting to the ground. As she fell the man kicked her near the ear. Her cries brought aid and as her condition was such as required attention at once the tramp escaped. Since then she has not been able to give a very connected account of the affair. She is in a dangerous condition.—*Bellefonte Daily News.*

—The Indiana *Democrat* says: The storm which passed over this county on Monday last, did great damage in some sections and was the cause of the loss of two lives. Mr. John G. Little, of North Mahoning township, in attempting to drive into John G. Henry's barn to escape the storm, was struck by the roof, which the wind lifted up and threw on him, and injured him fearfully about the head, causing his death the following day. He was about 35 years of age and leaves a wife and three children. The team escaped injury. At Smicksburg a section of roof was blown from Good's store, one of the churches damaged to some extent, and other damages done. At Punxsutawney a large tree was thrown across the track of the C. & J. railroad, causing the wrecking of a freight train that happened along about that time. Clark Smith, a brakeman, was standing between the two front cars and was instantly killed, the head being crushed into a shapeless mass.

Suicide by Hanging.

John E. Davis aged about 45, who resided with his mother in the East ward, on Saturday morning started to his farm in Cambria township about one-and-a-half miles north of Ebensburg, on the old Carrolltown road. Mr. Davis had been sick for several years and owing to ill health was compelled to give up farming and remove to town and for the past year has been mentally unsound by times, but able to go about and attend to some light work. When Saturday night came without Mr. Davis' return his friends became anxious about him, and on Saturday they were hunting him all day, but without supposing that anything fatal had happened him, and without calling the assistance of the people in town, as on a previous occasion when Mr. Davis had remained out and was hunted up by the neighbors, it worried him and he expressed his disapproval of their calling on the people to hunt him. On Sunday evening about six o'clock after hunting all day and failing to find him, an alarm was rung on the fire bell and the people informed of the cause of the alarm when a number of men started out and were on the hunt until it became too dark. On Monday morning the search was resumed without success, until about half-past two in the afternoon, when Mr. David H. Jones and a party with him found his lifeless body hanging to a beech tree in the woods belonging to Mr. Elias Jones, about a mile north of town, suspended by a chain. He had evidently got on the tree and fastened the chain to the limb and around his neck and jumped off. The chain was one he obtained in the sugar camp close by, as it was all blackened by smoke. He was last seen on Saturday about noon in that locality, and it is supposed that he committed the rash act about that time, while under a temporary fit of insanity.

His remains were interred in Lloyd's cemetery on Wednesday last and were accompanied to their last resting place by the Grand Army Post of this place.

Court Proceedings.

Court met at 10 o'clock on Monday with Judge Johnston on the bench.

Morgan Hughes was appointed to take charge of the ladies' waiting room.

D. B. Wissinger was appointed constable of the Grand Jury and James Myers and Anthony Gill to take charge of the Traverse Jurors.

John Howell was appointed foreman of the Grand Jury.

Commonwealth vs. John Smith, surety of the peace was heard and defendant in default of bail in the sum of $100 to keep the peace toward Mary Wallace the prosecutrix, was sent to jail.

Com. vs. Edward Ream, surety of the peace. Defendant in default of bail in the sum of $100 to keep the peace toward Alice Davison, was sent to jail.

Com. vs. James Sutton, surety of the peace. Sentenced to give security in the sum of $100 to keep the peace toward Daniel Bradley.

Com. vs. William H. Miller, surety of the peace. Defendant in default of the payment of the costs which he was ordered to pay, was sent to jail.

Com. vs. E. E. Bullard, burglary. Defendant plead guilty. Not sentenced.

Philip Pritch, Joseph Criste and Augustine McConnell were appointed viewers to lay out a road in Washington township from the bridge near Jocob Burgoons to the bed of the old Portage railroad.

Com. vs. Augustine Trexler, fornix et cet A *nolle pros* was entered on payment of costs by the defendant.

Com. vs. William Davis. Fornix et cet. Defendant plead guilty. The usual sentence was imposed.

Com. vs. Evan Goodwin. Fornix et cet. Defendant plead guilty. The usual sentence was imposed.

Com. vs. John McGlade and John Skelly. Assault and battery. Defendants plead guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and jointly the costs.

Henry Scanlan, James Douglass and Lawrence Koonsman were appointed reviewers on a road from Mark's Mill to John Overbergers in Carroll township.

Henry Scanlan, Anthony Anna and Jacob Kirkpatrick were appointed viewers to view the site for a bridge over south Beaver Creek, in Chest township.

Com. vs. Ellen Marks, charged with being a common scold. Not a true bill and Mrs. Mary Hess, the prosecutrix, sentenced to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Abram Sonders, Sr., and Abram Sonders, Jr. Aggravated assault and battery. A *nolle prosequi* was entered on payment of costs by defendants.

Com. vs. Elmer Brown (colored). Fornix et cet. Jury found defendant guilty, and the usual sentence was imposed.

Com. vs. Mary Ellen Hoffman. Keeping a disorderly house. Defendant plead guilty and was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for six months.

Com. vs. D. R. Baird, assault and battery. Defendant plead guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs.

Com. vs. William Bowser, assault and battery. Jury found him not guilty but divide the costs between the defendant and Geo. L. Bowser the prosecutor.

Com. vs. Alfred Wicks, assault and battery. Defendant plead guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs.

Com. vs. Alfred Wicks, Hiram Cameron and Alfred Wicks, riot. Defendants plead guilty and were sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for three months.

Com. vs. Abram Gill and Pius Gill, malicious mischief. Jury found them guilty. Abraham Gill sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and Pius Gill 6½ cents and costs.

Com. vs. Richard Thompson. Aggravated assault and battery. Not a true bill and the prosecutor, Thomas Bates, sentenced to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Daniel Carney. Assault and battery. Jury find defendant not guilty but that he pay the costs.

Com. vs. Joseph Donahoe. Assault and battery. Jury find defendant not guilty, and divide the costs between the defendant and the prosecutor, Richard Owens.

Com. vs. Jonas Dull. Malicious mischief. Jury find defendant guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs.

Com. vs. Sadie Trump. Assault and battery. Jury find the defendant not guilty and the prosecutrix, Ellen Wiserman, to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Ellen Wiserman. Adultry. Jury find defendant guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs.

Com. vs. John Coyle. Larceny. Jury find defendant not guilty.

Com. vs. Thomas Coyle. Larceny. Jury find defendant not guilty.

Com. vs. Peter Keelen. Assault and battery. Jury find defendant not guilty and the prosecutor, Henry Craig, to pay the costs.

Com. vs D. C. Burk. Selling liquor to minors. Not a true bill.

Com. vs. John Berringer. Assault and battery. *Nolle prosequie* entered.

Com. vs. Washington Woods. Assault and battery. Defendant plead guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00 and costs.

Com. vs. John Hudodscheck. Assault and battery. Not a true bill and the prosecutor, Christopher Roden, to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Washington Woods. Larceny. Not a true bill.

Com. vs. Harry Somerville. Assault and batterv. Not a true bill and the prosecutor, William King, to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Thomas Broadus. Adultry. Not a true bill and the prosecutor, Charles Stevenson, to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Lucretia Duncan. Fornication. Not a true bill and the prosecutor, Andrew Burk, to pay the costs.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, June 6, 1888:

Paul Benshoff and Lelia Cardiff, West Taylor township.

Demetrius Augustine Fick and Eliza Jane McNeill, Gallitzin.

Franklin S. Clarke and Catharine Rager, Morrellville.

Isaiah R. Brown and Elizabeth F. Long, Barr township.

George W. Gallagher, Portage township and Annie C. Lynch, Summerhill township.

Thomas Conrad, Altoona and Annie Trexler, Ashville.

Thomas L. Leadbeater and Lizzie Cusie, Morrellville.

John Johnson, Jefferson Co., Pa., and Annie Shultz, Carrolltown.

Ignatius Gross and Katie Klein, Barr township.

William E. Zimmerman and Ella Z. Fete, Franklin borough.

I Have Had

catarrh for twenty years, and used all kinds of remedies without relief. Mr. Smith, druggist, of Little Falls, recommended Ely's Cream Balm. The effect of the first application was magical, it allayed the inflamation and the next morning my head was clear as a bell. One bottle has done me so much good that I am convinced its use will effect a permanent cure. It is soothing, pleasant, and easy to apply, and I strongly urge its use by all sufferers.—Geo. Terry, Little Falls, N. Y.

Buckien's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by E. J ames and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

Assignee's Sale
—OF—
Valuable Real Estate!

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County, to me directed I will expose to public sale on the premises on

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, '88,

AT TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.,

the following described real estate to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Allegheny township, Cambria County, Pennsylvania adjoining lands of Mary and Ann Fury, George Lentz, Edward Bradley and heirs of Dennis Bradley, deceased, containing fifty acres more or less, having a two-story house, a new frame barn and the necessary outbuildings thereon erected.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid when the property is sold, the balance of one-third at the confirmation of the sale and the remainder in two equal payments in six months and twelve months from the confirmation of the sale. The deferred payments to bear interest, and to be secured by the judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

N. D. KITTELL,
Assignee of Francis Maloy, et ux.

Ebensburg, Pa., June 8th 1888.-3t.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that John H. Fiske and Mary his wife, of White Township, Cambria County, have made an assignment of all the estate, real and personal, of the said John H. Fiske to me in trust for the benefit of his creditors. All persons indebted to the said John H. Fiske are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against him will present them to me properly authenticated for settlement. M. D. KITTELL,
Assignee of John H. Fiske, et ux.

Ebensburg, Pa., June 8, 1888.-6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, letters testamentary to the estate of Catharine McAteer, late of Washington township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent will make known the same without delay. E. M. GEORGE,
Executor.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.—Whereas letters of administration on the estate of David Stiles, late of Blacklick township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay and those having claims against said estate to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MARY STILES,
Adm'x of David Stiles.

Blacklick township, May 30, 1888.-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Elizabeth O'Hara, deceased, late of Munster township, Cambria county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement to

JOHN O'HARA,
Adm'r of Elizabeth O'Hara, decd.

Cresson, Pa., May 11, 1888.-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of Joseph Noel, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration of the estate of Joseph Noel, late of Munster township, county of Cambria, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated for settlement, to

JOHN J. NOEL, Adm'r.

Munster, Pa., June 1, 1888.-6t.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.—Estate of Peter Flick, late of Portage township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

CHRISTINA FLICK, Adm'x,
Portage, June 1, 1888-6t.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber will sell at private sale a water power saw mill with from one to five acres of ground situated in Elder township, Cambria county, Pa. The mill has a 36 feet over shot wheel, a circular saw, is in good condition and is located about one-half mile from the new town of Belsano, on the Brubaker railroad, and within a quarter of a mile of the railroad and a branch of the railroad is located running within five rods of the mill. The mill is surrounded with a fine lot of timber, yet to cut. For a good investment, this is a rare opportunity. Call on or address the subscriber on the premises.

SEBASTIAN HOLTZ.

Elder township, April 27, 1888.-3m.

WOOL! WOOL!

WM. MURRAY & SON want you to bring your wool to Altoona and get the highest market price, either Cash or Trade. We have the largest stock of Dry Goods, Notions and Carpets in Central Pennsylvania to select from.

WM. MURRAY & SON,
1315 and 1317 Eleventh Ave.,
Altoona, Pa.

June 8th, 1888.-3m.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS!

Notice is hereby given that the COUNTY TREASURER of Cambria County will attend, for the purpose of receiving County and State Taxes assessed for the year 1888, at the places of holding the elections in the respective districts, on the dates mentioned

Permanent Pastures.

Numbered with the many excellent papers read at the New York institute's meetings this wiuter was one by Mr. Gold, of Connecticut, on "Treatment of Permanent Pastures." In this paper Mr. Gold, called attention to the important fact that the way in which pastures are fed, whether closely or otherwise, has much to do with their permanence in value. It is possible to feed a pasture so closely as to dwarf the grass roots and kill the large growing species. Too light stocking favors the growth of the course and useless vegetation, choking out sweeter and richer grasses. Dairy cows, unless fed some grain, impoverish pasture more than young stock or fattening animals. The fields are apt to be too flush in June and too bare in August. Rather than these extremes, feed some grain or sowed corn in the scant season and do not allow pastures to run into seed in June. Pasture is often benefited by a change of the live stock kept upon it. Sheep will eat and destroy the white daisy and wild carrot. The tread of sheep has a marvellous influence on the physical condition of certain light lands. Horses may be profitably changed around with cattle, consuming much rank growth that is refused by neat stock. Young cattle may be advantageously pastured in connection with dairy cows which have a habit of spending their time about the entrance to the pasture. It is well to have trees in the more elevated parts, thus encouraging the animals to leave their droppings where they are most needed.

For a real permanent pasture we must cherish and retain the very best grasses that are fitted to the soil, the climate and the treatment our pastures receive. Sometimes ploughing and reseeding is the only resort. But consider other remedies first. Cut the bushes, trees, and destroy such weeds as can be banished without ploughing. Drain and irrigate. Dress with bone or ashes, and do not expect very sudden improvement.

What is a Trust Anyway.

"What is a trust, anyway?" writes a workman to the New York *Herald*. "We read a good deal just now about trusts, but I would like you to explain precisely what they are and how they affect us workingmen."

Very well, listen. A trust is a combination of manufacturing capitalists to check production, feed the market with only a limited supply of their goods and thus keep prices high.

Their aim is to manufacture less and charge more. But if they make less goods that means that they will employ fewer workmen, or give them less steady work. Hence a trust is a blow at the workingmen.

If there were no high protective duties trusts would be impossible, because the moment manufacturers here combined to limit production and raise prices, that moment goods would rush in from abroad to supply the market.

It is the high tariff, therefore, which is the basis of trusts. The tariff shuts out foreign goods; thereupon manufacturing capitalists combine to limit production and raise prices at home, and in doing this they necessarily injure their own workmen, because they deprive them of full work, and injure the people at large by forcing them to pay artificially high prices for goods.

One example will show how a trust injures workingmen. When the salt duty was very high, the Michigan and Syracuse salt monopolies hired the Great Kanawha salt works in West Virginia to stand idle. That is to say, the salt trust paid the owners of these works a fixed sum per year to make no salt.

They did not pay the men who had found employment in these works a cent. The workmen are turned out neck and heels to shift for themselves.

But the capitalists owners of the works were paid handsomely. That is how a trust affects workingmen and protects capitalists.

Farm, Garden and Household.

Clean piano keys with a soft rag dipped in acohol.

Egg stains on silver can be taken off with table salt and a wet rag.

In sewing and winding carpet rags double them with the right side up.

Indian meal should be purchased in small quantities and kept well covered.

To clean door plates use a solution of ammonia water applied with a soft rag.

Leather chairs may be revived by rubbing them with a well beaten white of an egg.

Egg shells burned in the oven and placed upon the pastry shelves will keep bugs away.

Sweet potatoes require nearly twice the time that Irish potatoes do, either to bake or boil.

White and pale shades of paint may be beautifully cleaned by using whiting in the water.

Clothespins boiled a little and quickly dried once or twice a month become more durable.

Cold sliced potatoes fry and taste better by sprinkling a teaspoonful of flour over them while frying.

A solution of pearlash in water thrown upon a fire, will extinguish it immediately.

Prof. Armsby believes that the source of quality in milk is found in the breed.

There is one part of the farm that is not benefitted by drainage—the manure heap.

Keep the furrows both in the orchard and the garden open so that the surface water can drain easily.

A gardener who cannot furnish the best strawberries and raspberries will fail to secure the best customers.

If you do not wish cloddy, lifeless ground in the Spring keep the cattle off the fields when the soil is soft.

Its not a good plan to take off the cover of the stove to toast or boil anything when there is a dish in the oven.

The flavor of the fuel used in smoking meat, is somewhat imparted to the meat, hence the fuel should be selected carefully.

In this country nearly $3 worth of milk, cream, butter and cheese are sold and consumed to every dollar's worth of beef.

KASKINE
THE NEW QUININE.

GIVES GOOD APPETITE STRENGTH, QUIET NERVES, HAPPY DAYS, SWEET SLEEP.

A POWERFUL TONIC,
that the most delicate stomach will bear.
A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION,
and all Germ Diseases.

The most scientific and successful Blood Purifier. Superior to quinine

Mr. John C. Scarborough, Selma, N. C., writes: "I got malaria in the Southern army and for a dozen years suffered from its debilitating effects. I was terribly run down when I heard of Kaskine, the new quinine. It helped me at once. I gained 35 pounds. Have not had such good health in 20 years."

Other letters of a similar character from prominent individuals, which stamp Kaskine as a remedy of undoubted merit, will be sent on application.

Letters from the above persons, giving full details will be sent on application.

Kaskine can be taken without any special medical advice. $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.
THE KASKINE CO., 54 Warren St., New York.

CANNS KIDNEY CURE.
For Dropsy, Gravel, Nervousness, Bright's Heart, Urinary or Liver diseases. Cure Guaranteed. Office, 831 Arch street, Philadelphia. All druggists. Try it. $1 a bottle, six for $5.
March 16, 1884 1y.

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THE LIGHT-RUNNING
NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE

PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR. NEVER OUT OF ORDER.
NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. ORANGE, MASS.
CHICAGO ILL. — 30 UNION SQUARE, N.Y. — DALLAS, TEX.
ATLANTA, GA. — ST. LOUIS, MO. — SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FOR SALE BY

DR. SETH ARNOLD'S
COUGH KILLER
CURES COUGHS AND COLDS
PREVENTS CONSUMPTION
All Druggists, 25c., 50c., and $1.00. Prepared only by Dr. Seth Arnold, Med. Dep., Woonsocket, R. I.

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ITS SCOPE.—THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE gives preference to national topics and scenes, and its literature and art are of the highest standard. Famous American writers fill its pages with a wide variety of interesting sketches of travel and adventure, serial and short stories, descriptive accounts of our land in contrast and novel manners, brief essays on the foremost problems of the period, and, in short, this Magazine is

Distinctively Representative of
American Thought and Progress.

It is acknowledged by the press and public to be the most popular and entertaining of the high-class monthlies.

IMPORTANT. A Specimen Number, with Illustrated Premium List, and Special Inducements to Cash or Valuable Premiums to Club Raisers, will be sent on receipt of 15c., if this paper is mentioned.

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MANUFACTURED BY
PEEK & SON.
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The "Opera" Piano is a strictly first-class instrument, fully warranted for five years. The most perfect instrument in the market and the

Most Moderate in Price.

Catalogue, Terms, Prices, and full information by mail.

Special inducements to readers of this paper.

Our Cottage Upright is a marvel of beauty, and the highest grade of excellency.

It will pay to write us.
(MENTION THIS PAPER.)

LAST OPPORTUNITY!
For CHEAP EXCURSION To
CALIFORNIA.
$72 from St. Louis via Iron Mountain Route
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Tickets are good for six months, limited to sixty days for going passage with stop over privileges at pleasure within limit of west-bound passage. Special excursion trains leave St. Louis via Iron Mountain Route, February 19th and Kansas City via Missouri Pacific Railway February 17th. For All coupon offices in the United States and Canada will sell ticketsto Los Angeles, San Diego and San Francisco for this EXCURSION

Paine's Celery Compound

CURES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all affections of the Kidneys.

WEAK NERVES
Paine's Celery Compound is a Nerve Tonic which never fails. Unfailing Celery and Coca, these wonderful nerve stimulants, it speedily cures all nervous disorders.

RHEUMATISM
Paine's Celery Compound purifies the blood. It drives out the lactic acid, which causes Rheumatism, and restores the blood-muscle or tissue to a healthy condition. It is the true remedy for Rheumatism.

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Paine's Celery Compound quickly restores the liver and kidneys to perfect health. This curative power, combined with the nerve tonics, makes it the best remedy for all Kidney complaints.

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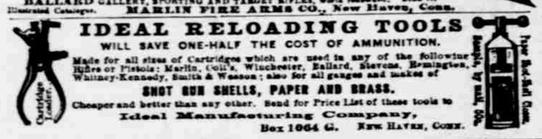
Paine's Celery Compound strengthens the stomach, and quiets the nerves of the digestive organs. This is why it cures even the worst cases of dyspepsia.

CONSTIPATION
Paine's Celery Compound is not a cathartic. It is a laxative, giving easy and natural action to the bowels. Regularity surely follows its use.

Recommended by professional and business men. Send for book.
Price $1.00. Sold by Druggists.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. Prop'r
BURLINGTON, VT.

PROTECT YOUR HOMES!
MARLIN DOUBLE ACTION REVOLVER.
A GOOD REVOLVER no longer costs a Fortune

These revolvers are an exact duplicate of the celebrated SMITH & WESSON. .38 Caliber, using Centre-Fire Cartridges.
Self-Cocking, Automatic Ejecting,
FULL NICKEL PLATED, RUBBER HANDLE.
WARRANTED EQUAL IN EVERY RESPECT TO THE SMITH & WESSON.
For sale by Hardware and Gun Dealers everywhere.
Manufactured by THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO., New Haven, Conn.



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For large or small game, all shot. The strongest shooting rifle made. Perfect accuracy guaranteed, and the only absolutely safe rifle on the market.
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IDEAL RELOADING TOOLS
WILL SAVE ONE-HALF THE COST OF AMMUNITION.
Made for all sizes of Cartridges which are used in any of the following Rifles or Pistols: Marlin, Colt's, Winchester, Ballard, Sharps, Remington, Whitney-Kennedy, Smith & Wesson; also for all gauges and makes of
SHOT GUN SHELLS, PAPER AND BRASS.
Cheaper and better than any other. Send for Price List of these tools to
Ideal Manufacturing Company,
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JOHNSON & STOKES' GARDEN and FARM MANUAL
for 1885, will be sent FREE to all who write for it. It is a Handsome Catalogue with Colored Plates, and the FINEST COLLECTION OF SEEDS ever offered. Our specialty is supplying MARKET GARDENERS with varieties specially adapted to their purposes, and all TOOLS necessary to manage a complete garden. If you grow VEGETABLES FOR MARKET, tell us so when you send for our Catalogue.
SEEDS
JOHNSON & STOKES, 219 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

OILS! OILS!
The Standard Oil Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., made a specialty of manufacturing for the domestic trade, the finest brands of
Illuminating : and : Lubricating : Oils,
NAPHTHA AND GASOLINE
THAT CAN BE MADE FROM PETROLIUM.
If you wish the most uniformly satisfactory oils in the market ask for ours.
Trade for Ebensburg and Vicinity Supplied by
V. S. Barker & Bro.,
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BESSEMER
BOOT
H. CHILDS & CO.
PITTSBURGH PA.
SOLE LEATHER COUNTER
WILL NOT RUN OVER
ALL SOLID LEATHER
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED
H. CHILDS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOT DEAD YET!
VALLIE LUTTRINGER,
MANUFACTURER OF
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE
AND TIN ROOFING,
Respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock, or manufacturing to order, any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest living prices.
No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment.
TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY.
Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices. V. LUTTRINGER.
Ebensburg, April 13, 1883-tf.

KENTUCKY MULES.

The only firm in Penn'a who make a specialty of Kentucky Saddle and Driving Horses, Draught and Pit Mules and keep constantly in their stables one hundred head of Mules, all sizes, from four foot to the large mule weighing 1400 lbs., are D. Aughenbaugh & Co., 29 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mules shipped to all parts of the State on order. Nothing but 1 picked stock to be found in their stables.
Correspondence solicited.

ADVERTISERS by addressing GEORGE P ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., New York, can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of Advertising in American Newspapers. 100-page pamphlet, 10c

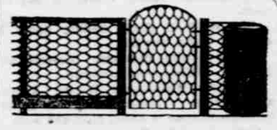
PAINTS.
Dry, Ground in Oil and Ready-Mixed.
We guarantee every Package bearing our firm name, and will REPAINT where satisfaction is not given.
Sterling Ready-Mixed Paint.
40 Beautiful Colors.
MARBLEINE, SUPERIOR TO KALSOMINE.
24 Exquisite Tints.
Perfect Imitations OF NATURAL WOOD. 6 Colors, WOOD STAINS.
Unique Coach Paints, 9 Colors,
PAINTS and VARNISH in ONE APPLICATION, AT A COST OF 50 CENTS FOR A BUGGY.
Harness Oil, &c., &c.,
SAMPLE CARDS FREE.
The Wm. B. Price Mfg. Co.,
347 WARREN AVENUE,
BALTIMORE, Md.

WE want SALESMEN everywhere, local and traveling, to sell our goods. Will pay good salary and all expenses. Write for terms at once, and state salary wanted. STANDARD SILVERWARE COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

SALESMEN WANTED
to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. Salary and expenses paid. Apply at once, stating age.
(Refer to this paper.)
SNELL & HOWLAND,
Rochester, N. Y.
April 6, 1883.-8t.

CONSUMPTION

STEEL WIRE FENCE.



The cheapest and neatest Fence for around Lawns, School Lots, Poultry Yards, Gardens, Farms, Park and Cemetery Fences and Gates. Perfect Automatic Gate. Also, all kinds of Wire Work. Write for Prices. State kind and quality of fence wanted. Manufacturers of Fire Escapes and Iron Work.
TAYLOR & DEAN,
203 & 205 Market Street, Pittsburg, Pa.
March 25, 1885.-6m.

SALESMEN WANTED
to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once, stating age.
CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY.
(Refer to this paper.)
Rochester, N. Y.

I. P. Thomas & Son's,
BONE FERTILIZERS
Contain all the valuable elements of stable manure in a concentrated form. Specially prepared for all crops. They are manufactured for results—permanent results. They cannot be beaten in the field.
OUR WORKS possess every facility. We give them our personal attention. For the same money we guarantee our goods not to be surpassed. Those who use them endorse them. You use them and you will endorse them.
MANUFACTURED BY
I. P. THOMAS & SON,
Philadelphia, Penn'a.
FOR SALE BY
W. J. ANSTEAD, Johnstown,
JOSEPH A. NOEL, Ebensburg.
March 3d, 2m.

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPING CARS WITHOUT CHANGE,
St. Louis to Los Angeles and San Francisco,
VIA THE IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE
Leave St. Louis at 8:30 P. M., Daily.
THE ONLY LINE THAT DOES IT.
NO HIGH ALTITUDES, NO SNOW BLOCKADES

The Parasol.

A woman's parasol is her movable back-ground. It gives the faint color that may be required, or else it takes away from the very vivid hue of the complexion, and makes it what an old darkey mamma used to call "genteel." Down at the Gorham they have some of the most enchanting parasols that the eye of a woman ever rested upon or the purse of man ever bled for. Some of the covers are the pretty glass effects, and then the handles are of silver, oxidized, burnished or etched, as one may prefer. They have some where the French contrasts in color, like old rose and Asperge, serpent blue and dove, satin and moire in white, are all arranged as if they were ribbons joined together. But, after all, the smartest parasol is a black lace one, and they have them with such delightful silver handles that one feels quite like the owner of a mine; that is when the lace is as nice as it should be, and the silver colored enough to keep it from being vulgar.

I have a half idea that they are going to get up some of the tall Tosca sticks, made of fine woods with a silver top, to be carried with the costumes that are in vogue, and, if possible, with the grace of Miss Davenport. Of course the sticks will only be carried in the country or at some of the seaside places.

Give Milk Cows Plenty of Water.

Milk stock are averse to any great amount of exercise, and do not ordinary take any more than is necessary to supply themselves with food. Give them plenty of food and an easy access to water and they will quickly fill themselves and spend most of their time at rest. When water is situated in out of the way places on a farm, cows will often go thirsty for a considerable portion of the day rather than make a special journey to obtain it. This has been observed by all practical farmers, and yet it is curious that many who are conversant with the fact neglect to take proper advantage of this peculiarity in the habits of the animal. It is an important object with the dairy man who desires the highest success to promote, as far as may be (without resorting to artificial means), the taking of an abundant quantity of water by his herd. Milk cannot be made without water, and when it is secreted largely a large amount of water is absolutely required.

Forests and Rainfall.

Forests are known to diminish evaporation and preserve moisture, and this has been explained by the lower temperature and greater humidity which exists under their shadows. The most important factor in the production of this state of affairs is, however, the resistance which is offered to the winds by the woods. The force of the winds being greatly reduced under the trees, the air is changed more slowly, and the moisture less readily carried away. The quantity of rain increases in the vicinity of a forest. During the rainy season the moss and herbage of woods store up the moisture for consumption during the dry season, and it is in this way that luxuriant forest growths are permitted to flourish in regions where it never rains except in the fall and winter, as is the case on the coast of the Caspian sea.—*Globe Democrat.*

The liberal use of lime in a fine condition will greatly assist in reducing old sod land that may be plowed for corn in spring. The lime should be divided into two lots, one-third applied before plowing the sod, and the remainder after the ground shall have been turned over, harrowing the surface after the land shall have been plowed. The rains will carry the lime down, and before the corn crop shall be matured the effects of the lime will be very marked.

Potatoes are decidedly benefitted by moderate application of coal ashes in almost any kind of soil. They are also used with good results as a mulch around trees and shrubbery. For this purpose the ashes may be spread on the surface two or three inches deep. Coal ashes from the house are generally mixed with more or less wood ashes, which act directly and powerfully as a fertilizer.

The largest bell in the world is the great bell of Moscow, Russia, which lies at the foot of the Kremlin. Its circumference at the bottom is nearly sixty-eight feet, and its height more than twenty-one-one feet. In its stoutest part it is twenty-three inches thick, and its weight has been computed to be 443,772 pounds. It has never been hung. It was cast on the spot where it now stands.

The winds in the spring will shake the young trees and will thereby damage them to a certain extent, but this can be partially avoided by cutting back the young trees as much as possible before putting them in. The peach tree will thrive better if cut back and also become more "stocky."

It frequently happens that painters splash the plate or other glass windows when they are painting the sashes. When such is the case, melt some soda in very hot water and wash them with it, using a soft flannel. It will entirely remove the paint.

Three bad results follow allowing fruit trees to overbear. The tree is permantly injured by its load; the quality of the fruit is injured; and the excessive crops lessens the future product more than it increases the present crop.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariably cure the worse cases of Cough, Croup, and Bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of Consumption is without parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a Cough we earnestly ask you to try it Price 10 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00. If your Lungs are sore, Chest or Back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plasters. Sold by Dr. T. J Davison.

Sane Suicides.

Five suicides a day is about the average crop of the morning papers, and it is easy to believe statistics that show an alarming increase of this crime.

The reason and the best remedy ought not to be very hard to find, but the fact that the evil prevails where education and culture have been carried to their highest point, and that we pride ourselves on the rapid and steady rise of the whole people to a standard and intellectual development never before attainable by any but the favored few, appears to justify the fear that this variety of crime is bound to increase.

It is charitable, if not comforting, to class this increase of self-slaughter with the increase of insanity, and to ascribe both to the wear and tear of mental machinery by the high pressure methods of age. Unfortunately for this theory the people who commit suicide usually give very little ground for the assumption of lunacy and seem quite at home in the world, save in their manner of leaving it. Suicides are often insane, but they are as often quite clear-headed and strong-minded. In such cases it will usually be found that they have not shown firm belief in a hereafter, and in fact very little interest in the question of what might be beyond. Death was a blind plunge in the dark for them and in life they probably tried to do right, and live happily accepting the principle that virtue is its own reward. They would assent to almost anything about the great unknown country from which no traveler returns for where was the use of thinking about a matter that did not concern their present life and duties? As a result their views of life was like a Chinese landscape, all foreground and no perspective. Their possible three-score years and ten was magnified out of it true proportions, and the little troubles of this life became great burdens beyond human strength. The lack of the true ides of the relative proportions of a human life to the promised eternity, is the cause of most suicides of sane men.

Feasts of Gluttons.

Tournaments of gluttons were not uncommon up to fifty or sixty years ago. Twenty pounds of cherries are said to have been eaten at one sitting by a competitor at one these encounters. She was a young girl, and gained the day; but she did not long survive her victory. A Portsmouth soldier of the Dutch artilery tried for a trifling wager to eat a pound and a half of beef while standing on his head. He had disposed of a considerable portion, when all at once his comrades saw him making strange faces; and on turning him up he gasped and died. At Farenam, a small town a few miles distant from Portsmouth, a laborer ate for a wager a bullock's head, weighing ten pounds, with a gallon of potatoes, half a gallon of turnips, and the whole of the soup or the boiling. But perhaps the greatest achievement in these uncleanly conditions was that of a certain Jerrey Elk, a Norfolk man, whose powers at harvest suppers were the boast and wonder and envy of the villages round. At a farmers market dinner a wager was laid for five pounds that he would eat a calf at a sitting. "The calf"—let us hope only a baby calf—"was killed. The bones were cut out, the flesh was cut or chopped into minute particles, and proportioned into seventeen enormous pastries, whose outer crust was a thin filam of batter made lovely and tempting to every sense, but carefully kept from any ingredients that could cloy the palate. Jerry was called in he having agreed to the wager with evident delight, and was told he might fall to. He did so, and steadily gorged. He had made no difficulty of the first nine pastries, but when a tenth was brought in he seemed to flag. To the horror of his backers he sighed and looked perplexed. It was but for a moment; he only desired to expostulate. 'I say, Mas'r, I aint got nothing to say agin them poys—I loik' amazin; but I'm a-thinken' at's abaywt time as I should begin upon that there calf.'"

Kleptomania Does Not Exsit.

Two skilled detectives agree in the theory that the disease known as kleptomania does not exist. "When a rich woman steals $50 worth of goods she has kleptomania," said one of them, "and when a poor woman steals fifty cents' worth of bread to feed her starving children she is a thief. Show me a pauper with a real bad attack of kleptomania and I will believe that there is such a disease, for if there is why should not the poor be as suceptible to it as the rich? My impression at present is that people are born thives, as they are born musicians or singers—it is a gift though a deplorable one, and is accompanied by great cunning and sagacity. Another fact which disproves the kleptomania theory is that never in my experience of many years have any goods been returned or paid for by the friends of people afflicted with this imaginary malady—it is only discovered stealing something that they and all their friends call them kleptomaniacs.

"When a woman comes in here and buys a new bonnet and walks off boldly with it on her head without paying for it, or takes a waterproof off a figure and puts it on herself before us all, I know she is a victim of mental aberration and treat her accordingly. If, however, there are kleptomaniacs, one of the best known remedies for them is found in a police court—it is almost a sure cure. Many rich women who have large accounts at stores, and are apparently unlimited as to money, will take a twenty-five cent article surreptitiously if they can, and the clerks make up the deficit in their bills or accounts. A wagon load of goods was recovered in the house of a rich woman by one firm, the goods being stowed away under the servant girl's bed, and never having been used or cut into. But the peculiarity among rich shoplifters lies in the cheapness of the articles they pilfer, which would signify a rather diseased mental condition and a desire simply to steal."

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy.

Shiloh's Catarrh Rem edy, a marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth, and Headache. With each bottle there is an ingenious Nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50 cents. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

THE CHEWERS OF
OLD HONESTY TOBACCO
WILL SOON FIND THAT IT LASTS LONGER, TASTES SWEETER THAN OTHER TOBACCOS, AND WILL PLEASE YOU.
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT, AND INSIST ON GETTING IT.
EVERY PLUG STAMPED LIKE ABOVE CUT.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS & SLEIGHS

Carriage Making in all its Branches.
Painting, Trimming
and REPAIRING of all kinds done on the SHORTEST NOTICE and the LOWEST PRICES. Also, Planing, Sawing and Wood Turning with improved machinery. Also, all kinds of heavy work done. Carriage Smith shop connected
All parties trusting me with work will be honorably dealt with. All work warranted.
D. M. CHUTE.
Ebensburg, October 24, 1884.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT
—HIGH ARM—
"JENNIE JUNE"
SEWING MACHINE
IS THE BEST. BUY NO OTHER.

The LADIES' FAVORITE, because it is LIGHT RUNNING and does such beautiful work. Agents' Favorite, because it is a quick and easy seller.
AGENTS WANTED IN UNOCCUPIED TERRITORY.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
JUNE MANUFACTURING CO.
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SALESMEN WANTED
To Solicit Orders for our Choice Nursery Stock
We have steady work for honest, sober, industrious men. Salary and Expenses, or Commission, if Preferred. We grow a full line of fruit and hardy ornamental stock, including the new and rare sorts. Everything strictly first-class. Satisfaction Guaranteed to Customers and Agents. The business is easily and quickly learned. State age. Name this paper. Address, R. G. CHASE & CO.,
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NERVOUS DEBILITY PILLS.
A sure and safe specific for weakness and debility of the nervous system, and general exhaustion arising from youthful imprudence, excesses and overwork of body and brain, causing physical and mental weakness, loss of memory and sexual incapacity. CURES OLD and YOUNG. Price $1 per box. Prepared and for sale at Dr. Hobensack's Laboratory,
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THE BEST WAY
To get a First-Class Watch is in our Co-operative Clubs.
FINE WATCHES
AT THE
LOWEST CASH PRICES
Only $1.00 a Week.

Thousands of the best $38.00 Gold Watch ever made are selling in our Co-operative Clubs.
This is the *Best, Cheapest, Most Convenient,* and *only* Co-operative System of selling watches. The watches are American Lever Stem Winders, containing every essential to accuracy and durability, and have, in addition, numerous patented improvements found in no other watch. They are absolutely the only *Dust* and *Dampproof Movements* made in the World, and are jeweled throughout with *GENUINE RUBIES.* The *Patent Stem Wind and Set* is the strongest and simplest made. *They are fully equal for appearance, accuracy, durability and service, to any $75 Watch.* Our co-operative Club System brings them within the reach of every one.

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We refer to any Commercial Agency. AGENTS WANTED.
Clubs Constantly Forming. Join Now and Save Money.
WE HAVE AGENCIES IN EVERY LARGE CITY. WE WANT AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

All Sorts of Paragraphs.

Violins were invented in 1477.

Punctuation was first used in literature in 1520.

There are some things that alone can answer.

The corset cannot be abolished; woman's main stay.

Small ideas and large words make painful combination.

A National Zoological Park is proposed at Washington.

The girl who loves William asks her father to foot her bill.

It is mind, soul and heart, not, or art, that make men great.

Moses lived and wrote his Pentateuch fifteen centuries before Christ.

In the Pacific islands and West dies lizard eggs are eaten with gust.

Politeness is the distinctive attribute of gentlemen; rudeness of the boor.

One may live like a conqueror, die a magistrate, but he must die a man.

You get more than the value whatever you give in exchange for learning.

The first steam engine on the continent was brought from England in 1753.

Riches take wings, comforts vanish, hope withers away, but love stays with us.

When the good man dies the lights are shed, which he in his life prevented from sowing.

The Chinese colony in Chicago consists of 2,000 souls, of whom only 14 are women.

They say a young man with a slender salary should choose for his wife a girl of small waste.

There are twenty-two papers in Milwaukee published in German and one six in English.

One good act done to-day is worth a thousand in contemplation for some future time.

The flowers strewed on the grave of merit are the most grateful incense to living merit.

An ounce of generous praise will do more to make a man your friend than a pound of fault.

There is a movement on foot in Boston to abolish usury. The broken tax is much interest in it.

Learn to think and act for yourself. Be vigilant. Keep ahead of rather than behind the time.

He who does his best, however little, is always to be distinguished from him who does nothing.

The octopus, or devil fish when boiled and then roasted, is eaten in Corea and esteemed a luxury.

A noble part of every true life is to learn to undo what has been wrongly or thoughtlessly done.

The chief qualification of a good boxer is a judgment of goods; of a salesman, a judgment of men.

Postoffices were first established in Paris in 1464; in England, 1581; in Germany, 1641; in Turkey, 1740.

Excess of ceremony shows want of breeding; that civility is best which excludes all superfluous formality.

The dude who wears a single eye-glass can generally see with one eye all that he is capable of thinking about.

At the sale of war relics in Boston recently, a complete file of a Richmond paper for the entire period of the war brought $187.

There are two sorts of people that gain little by trade, such as buy what they do not want and such as sell out of necessity.

Asia signifies between, or in the middle, from the fact that the geographers then placed it between Europe and Africa.

The term algebra is of Arabic origin. The science was first transmitted by the Arabians or Saracens to Europe about the year 1100.

A kind word never yet harmed anyone. Politeness in little things eases ones cares and lightens the burdens of life wonderfully.

The noblest characters are those who have steered the life vessel through stormiest seas. A bed of down never nurtured a soldier yet.

Some Georgia capitalists have undertaken to manufacture paper from cotton stalks and bolls, which are now practically useless to planters.

In Volapuk "galon" means to rejoice. That is what a young man does when he has a gal-on his knee. Volapuk is no slouch of a language after all.

Judge Shields, of Omaha, has decided that when an attorney does not charge more money for his services than his client has, the fee is not unreasonable.

There is a syndicate Trust out west trying to control the corn market. It would seem to be quite appropriate that there should be a corner in corn.

There is nothing that will knock the ground-pinning from under a man's theological training quicker than to walk against the edge of a door in the dark.

A colored preacher in Alabama put his foot on excessive bribery at elections, and crushed it. "Dis ting" he said, "ob getting one hundred dollars for a vote is all wrong; ten dollars is as much as its worf."

Manure in the Hill.

As to applying manure in the hill, this method, according to good authority, is not so safe a rule. It is better that the manure used on all crops should be thoroughly mixed with the soil rather than in the hill, especially if in quantity or in lumps, for it soon dries out when the rains stop, then it injures rather than benefits the crop. And, besides, some manures are too strong for young plants. They do not need so much nourishment at the start; but when they have attained considerable size, and have sent out rootlets all through the soil, then plant food is demanded in abundance, and if it has been thoroughly incorporated with the soil it will be found and taken up

Answer This Question

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming Up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75 cents we will sell them Shiloh's System Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

Cover plants with newspapers before sweeping.